

KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEER

Our Motto: Publish Every Item of News and Preach the Gospel of Salyersville.

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SALYERSVILLE, MAGOFFIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1913.

WHOLE NUMBER 99.

Ohio & Kentucky
Railway.

No. 14. Nov. 2, 1913.

SOUTH BOUND.

STATIONS	19	17	15
	DAILY	DAILY	Da, ex S
	P. M. Lv	A. M. Lv	A. M. Lv
Licking R.	3 50	10 15	
Index	4 02	10 25	
Malone	4 10	10 32	
Wells	4 18	10 35	
Caney	4 27	10 50	
Cannel City	4 30	10 54	6 00
Adele		11 05	6 10
Helechawa		11 11	6 15
Lee City		11 17	6 21
Rose Fork		11 24	6 28
Hampton		11 38	6 42
Wilhurst		11 46	6 48
Vanceville		11 51	6 53
Frozen		11 57	6 59
O&K Junc.		12 16	7 16
Jackson			

NORTH BOUND.

STATIONS	16	18	14
	Da, ex S	DAILY	Su only
	A. M. Ar	P. M. Ar	A. M. Ar
Licking R.	9 55	3 05	9 55
Index	9 44	2 53	9 44
Malone	9 37	2 45	9 37
Wells	9 33	2 42	9 32
Caney	9 18	2 28	9 18
Cannel City	9 13	2 22	9 13
Adele	9 03	2 12	
Helechawa	8 57	2 06	
Lee City	8 51	2 00	
Rose Fork	8 44	1 53	
Hampton	8 30	1 39	
Wilhurst	8 23	1 32	
Vanceville	8 17	1 27	
Frozen	8 11	1 21	
O&K Junc.	7 55	1 05	
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H. F. HILLEN- MEYER & SONS 1913
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BIG RALLY
For M. I. at Church

Enthusiasm Runs High.

Donations to Pay Personal Solicitors.

Meeting to be Repeated Next Saturday Night, December 20.

Some of the enterprising citizens of Salyersville determined within the last few days to boom Magoffin Institute for all it is worth. Following up this determination a Magoffin Institute Booster Meeting was called to convene at the Methodist church Monday night. The church house was packed with enthusiasts and one of the most enthusiastic meetings we have attended in many months was there. Dr. E. H. Atkinson, chairman, called the meeting to order. The opening song was, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Prayer was offered up to God by Prof. J. G. Austin.

Cashier E. L. Stephens, of the Salyersville National Bank, was the first speaker on program. He first made a motion that Mrs. Fannie Johnson be appointed secretary of the meeting, which was unanimously agreed upon. He spoke for the school from a business standpoint. He rehearsed the early trials of our citizens in establishing the Institute, and proceeded to deal with some scary-looking hands for everybody, including himself, for allowing a retrogradation of interest toward the school. He reminded us that not a man who donated affluence toward the establishment of the school has had cause for regret from a business standpoint, notwithstanding the lull of interest recently. "We should have at least 500 students this winter in Magoffin Institute," he said. In the absence of W. R. Prater, who was booked to a speech on "A Professional Man's Views," Hon. D. D. Sublett made a rather lengthy but intelligent and encouraging oration. He spoke chiefly of education, saying the question, "What have you done to make the world better or what have you done to promote the growth of education?" "How are we going to bring the boys and girls to Magoffin Institute?" he continued. Mr. Sublett is one of our greatest educational enthusiasts, and declared that Kentucky was superior to any section of the world for intellectual activity. He was very urgent upon the boys and girls not to "grow up and wither as weeds of summer." One of his strongest points was not to allow unqualified teachers to teach. He concluded with a profound request for everybody to go to work for Magoffin Institute. The next thing was a solo by Miss Schuman, music teacher of Magoffin Institute.

County Superintendent-elect S. S. Elam was the next speaker. He made his principal point on the efficient and competent corps of teachers now in Magoffin Institute. Mr. Elam spoke of having visited the school and being thoroughly pleased with the faculty and curriculum. The conclusion of his address was an appeal for co-operation in anything and everything that would make Magoffin Institute what it should be. "Somebody has said that we

should prepare to live as well as prepare to die," he said.

Judge Menifee Patrick spoke on "The view of a parent." His was the shortest address of the regular program, but he brought out some powerful thoughts and suggestions. "What are we doing to make everybody live in the light that education is a paying investment morally, religiously, financially and otherwise?" he asked. "Magoffin county has had a success, but as that success bears what it might have been?" he continued. Judge Patrick threw a handful of violets at Magoffin county cooks, and spoke of the further need of domestic science. "We have 5,000 pupils in this county and at least 1,000 of them should attend Magoffin Institute when the public school term is out each year." "I endorse what Mr. Sublett and the others have said," he said.

Rev. J. M. Oney, Dr. M. C. Kash, Attorney A. T. Patrick, E. B. Arnett and others made short but enthusiastic addresses. Mr. Oney spoke of being proud of having patronized Magoffin Institute. Mr. Patrick said, "I am placed in an awkward position; my son is away in another school, but after the first of the year he shall be in Magoffin Institute." Dr. Kash spoke chiefly on the health conditions of Salyersville, laying great stress upon the fact that we never have fevers. The doctor being a county health officer, we have authentic assurance that Salyersville has only had two cases of typhoid within the past twenty years. In both cases, however, we contracted elsewhere, one coming from another part of the county and the other being a commercial traveler. Mr. Arnett's talk was principally a confirmation of Dr. Kash's address concerning our ideal location and being immune from typhoid and all other fevers. Mr. Arnett laid great emphasis upon the necessity of advertising the school "even unto the heads of the branches." (Right here we want to agree with Mr. Arnett's peerless common sense.—EDITOR.) He further stated that he was in his part on any necessary money to build up the school.

Several motions were made and carried that will undoubtedly redound to the greatest interest of Magoffin Institute and to Salyersville as an educational center of the mountains. A handsome appropriation was made by the members of the meeting to send men out over the county and about to tell teachers and other prospective students of the advantages of coming to Magoffin Institute. The points that will receive most attention are the cheap board we can offer, the excellent and religious environment of the dormitories, the unsurpassed faculty, the moral surroundings we have, etc., etc. The success of the meeting is

largely due to Ch. E. Atkinson.

THE MOUNTAINEER is highly indebted to Mrs. Johnson, secretary, for the proceedings of the meeting.

The meeting ordered several hundred copies of THE MOUNTAINEER to be distributed throughout the county, besides many circulars that have and will be printed at this office and be sent out to the teachers and prospective students.

It was unanimously agreed upon by the meeting to have another such meeting next Saturday night, December 20. Now that everybody will know this, THE MOUNTAINEER wants to earnestly urge everybody of Salyersville and the whole community to be in attendance. Come out and assist in doing something that will build up Magoffin Institute, Salyersville and Magoffin county. Why do the teachers and others of the county not attend Magoffin Institute? What would be the result if each teacher would attend and persuade two of his pupils to do likewise? It would build up the school.

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.

Following the custom of all newspapers, there will be no issue of THE MOUNTAINEER next week. We do this in order to afford tired, worn-out printers an opportunity to rest up and have a little breathing spell. Everybody will receive the paper just as long after and advertisements will be carried a week longer to make up for the missing link. Therefore, remember that there WILL NOT BE ANY PAPER FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK.

Sol Mann's Show.

After an unavoidable delay Sol Mann on Tuesday night opened to the public the first theater ever installed in Salyersville. The opening revealed a splendid enthusiasm among the people, about 125 persons being in attendance. Mr. Mann is giving his patrons three reels of pictures at each performance, and notwithstanding his being a novice in the business he is making an admirable effort. A moving picture theater is one of the best assets a town can have from many standpoints. Let everybody patronize Mr. Sol Mann's Salyersville Hippodrome.

Our Smoke and Drink Bill.

Frank Fayant shows that the smoking and drinking bill of the American people now reaches the enormous figure of \$2,700,000,000 a year.

Since the time when Columbus braved the unknown seas in search of the treasure of the Indies, man has dug out of the earth \$15,000,000,000,000 of gold, he says, since the panic of 1907 the American people have spent for alcohol and tobacco \$15,000,000,000. Or, to put these two statements in the form of a mathematical equation: the product of 420 years of human toil, sacrifice and bloodshed, of daring discovery and explanation of continual wilderness, of cruel wars of aggression and conquest, of wonderful engineering triumphs, in the never-ending search for the precious metal, equals six years easy-going expenditure of the American people for the weed that soothes and the cup that cheers. How much is \$2,700,000,000? If a thousand years before the time of Moses the Lawgiver the ancient Egyptians had begun hoarding a treasure of gold at the rate of a dollar a minute, and if ever since then—every minute

day and night—these thousands of the treasure hoarders, this treasure hoard would to-day be 500 years short of the \$2,700,000,000 we spent in one year for alcohol and tobacco.

Mr. Fayant says that the bulk of this money is spent by wage-earners. It is equal to the earnings of more than 4,000,000 workers. It is two and a half times the wages of all the men on the railroads. It is fourteen times the great pay roll of the Steel Corporation.

Sir George Paish, the English economist, estimates that the American people are saving the great sum of \$5,000,000,000 a year—that is, that we are putting this money into new railroads, factories, farms, homes and other productive investments, and other productive investments, and thus adding to the national wealth. But we are spending this sum every 22 months for tobacco and alcohol. Our enormous savings bank board is the wonder and envy of Europe, but we spent in twenty months as much money for tobacco and alcohol as we have laid by in the savings banks in all these years of prosperity and thrift. Every month we spend more than we add to our bank savings in a whole year. More than half of the total wealth of the United States is incorporated in manufacturing and industrial companies, banks and other financial institutions, railroads, telegraphs, telephones and other public service corporations. The combined profits of all these businesses are less than the expenditure for smoking and drinking. The \$27,000,000,000 annual outlay is greater than the total cost of all our government, from the president's salary down

to the cross-roads schoolhouse. It is three times the national debt.

It is more than all Europe is spending for war and preparation for war. If our habits do not change, says the writer, we shall consume more alcohol and tobacco in the next 35 years than could be purchased for the entire wealth of the United States to-day—the total value of everything possessed by everybody from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A quarter of the \$27,000,000 is spent for tobacco, and three quarters for alcohol—that is, the drinking bill is three times as large as the smoking bill. Of the two billions spent for drink \$1,170,000,000 goes for beer \$700,000,000 for whiskey, brandy, gin, rum and other strong drink, and \$130,000,000 for wine, the \$700,000,000 tobacco bill is thus divided \$446,000,000 for cigars and little cigars \$73,000,000 for cigarettes, 157,000,000 for smoking and chewing tobacco, and 24,000,000 for snuff. Mr. Fayant's figures show that beer is the drink of the American people, and that cigarettes are rapidly becoming the national smoke. The consumption of cigarettes has increased 500 per cent in 10 years.

At Last, Thank God!

At last, thanks to some divine guiding hand, street lights for Salyersville are no longer an empty dream. One is already in operation in front of Mr. Wayne Cooper's property and 140 is have been hauled to every place where lights will be located. THE MOUNTAINEER extends hearty congratulations to everybody who is responsible for this modern movement.

Merry Christmas and happy New Year to everybody.

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SERIAL
STORYThe
Isolated
ContinentA Romance of the
FutureBy
Guido von Horvath
and Dean HoardCopyright, 1918, by W. G. Chapman in the United
States and Great Britain.

SYNOPSIS.

For fifty years the continent of North America had been isolated from the rest of the world by the use of Z-rays, a wonderful invention of Hannibal Prudent. The invention had saved the country from foreign invasion, and the continent had been united under one government with Prudent as president. For half a century peace and prosperity reigned in this part of the world. The story opens with President Prudent critically ill. His death is hastened by the receipt of a message from Count von Werdenstein of Germany that he has at last succeeded in penetrating the rays. Dying, he warns his daughter, Astra, that this means a foreign invasion. He tells her to hurry to the island of Clirynth, but dies before he can tell the location of the place. Astra is nominated for the presidency by the continental party. Napoleon Edison calls on Astra, informs her that he has a plan to solve the problem of flying. Chevalier di Leon appears in Europe. He notes that preparations have been completed for an invasion of America. He calls on von Werdenstein and offers him the secret of making gold. He demands in return absolute disarmament and peace. The chevalier is suspected of being an American. He is seized at night and carried off in an aeroplane. Astra is inaugurated as president. She receives a message from Edison, whose long silence has worried her, that he has been a prisoner for two months on the island of Iceland and has just escaped. He announces that the confederated fleet of Europe has sailed for America. He promises to call on her the following night.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

The chevalier suggested a walk in the open air, but the captain shook his head. "I am sorry to disappoint you, my dear chevalier, but your territory ends here." He said this with such kindness that it was plain to the chevalier that he was sorry for the imprisonment.

For two long months the Captain Eulers kept faithful company to be chevalier.

There was no chance to escape from his prison; not even a chance to look out at the ocean. The chevalier di Leon soon realized that he could not escape and knew that all he could do was to wait.

The personal belongings that he had left in the room at the Hotel Metropole were brought to him, and read was his satisfaction when he saw that nothing had been forgotten. Papers from Berlin and England were in the reading-room and he was informed of the doings of the world. On the 5th of February the chevalier strode into the reading-room where the chevalier was comfortably reading a novel by the English writer, Sir Ilder Haggard, that had been published about 1920.

"What a pleasant surprise, your excellency!" bowed the chevalier with a road smile.

The chancellor was somewhat taken back; he had expected a different reception.

"You appear contented here!"

"Considering the circumstances, I am."

"I have a few words to say to you, and I will say them plainly."

"The plainer the better, your honor."

"The fact that you are an American is proved beyond a doubt. What are you doing here and how did you come here?"

The answer came as a flash, but firm and sarcastic:

"I am listening to you, your excellency, and as to my coming, I did not come of my own accord; I was carried."

A devilish little smile twinkled in the gray eyes of the chevalier.

The chancellor was offended; the young man dared to play with him, a iron handed master.

"Your jokes are out of place; you are a clever man, but I will have to ask my question again. Will you answer it?"

"I refuse!"

Their eyes clashed like the cold steel of two swords.

"Chevalier di Leon, you are not taking your situation seriously. What is your liberty worth to you?"

"It is very valuable, your excellency; however, it has no price, as I know that everything comes to him who waits."

"Then you are not willing to consider any offer I may make?"

"Your honor, as a prisoner, I am not in a position to listen to any offer; a time will come when we will stand face to face again, both free and unshackled by circumstances; then I will consider things seriously. By this I don't mean to say that my imprisonment influences me in any way."

The Count von Werdenstein paced the room impatiently. Suddenly he turned to the quietly sitting man.

"Chevalier, I certainly admire your courage. I must admit my defeat."

He offered his hand to the chevalier and turned to leave the room saying: "We meet again, chevalier!"

When the chancellor returned to the room he called for the Countess Rosiny and asked her to attend a private dinner as soon as possible. She hurried to the chancellor's private office.

"My dear countess, I requested your presence urgently, as I desire to make you a gift that I am sure you will be glad to accept."

The countess looked questioningly at her dictator.

"You have asked me several times what happened to the Chevalier di Leon, your gallant knight and dancer, and I have found him for you; more than that, I will turn him over to you for safe keeping."

The countess's beautiful face became, for a fleeting moment, sad, then her serenity returned.

"I am counting on your clever work. The chevalier is a man whose mission and means are obscure and I must know more about him. You are the only one in the service who will be able to obtain this information for me. To show you how much I trust you and your ability, I give you carte blanche—you may do as you please. If you should find it necessary, you may even elope with him. Here is a special order and passport, also an extended account upon all the state banks."

"I see; but what is it that you want to know?"

"Everything, my dear countess; but especially the situation across the Atlantic."

"I think I know what my duties are, and will start for Helgoland tomorrow. When shall I report progress?"

"When your mission is at an end."

The Countess Rosiny picked up the documents, looked them over and placed them in her handbag.

The punctilious chancellor escorted her to his office door and bade her goodby, wishing her good fortune.

When the door closed behind the departing countess the chancellor rubbed his hands with satisfaction. "I am glad she took the commission so calmly. Now, my dear chevalier, if you can withstand those violet eyes you are not an ordinary mortal but a saint."

The countess's beautiful face was set and determined; she had not spoken, but storm was raging in her heart.

Three days later the captain told his prisoner that a new guest was expected; that she was a lady of the court, charged with conspiracy against the government.

The chevalier laughed. "I should not be surprised to find an old acquaintance in the fair conspirator."

The captain's eyes grew round and his honest face expressed surprise.

The following morning Countess Rosiny arrived. The apartment adjoining that of the chevalier was given her and the prisoners met in the presence of Captain Euler at the breakfast table.

The greeting that Chevalier di Leon gave was quite a surprise to the countess; he acted courteously, but gave not the least sign that he had ever met her before. When the breakfast was over he retired to the reading-room, where the countess followed him, without the captain.

"You don't seem to recognize me, chevalier!"

He glanced around cautiously, and when he saw they were alone he whispered: "I thought it might be disagreeable for you, countess, but now that we are alone, I greet you with all my heart."

"What brought you here, chevalier?"

Chevalier di Leon laughed and shrugged his shoulders. "I think it is a caprice of the Count von Werdenstein; he wants to extend all the hospitality he possibly can. Look at those masterfully constructed windows that give you air and light, without permitting you to see even the sky. Is that not the limit of forethought?"

The countess recognized bitter feeling in the chevalier's heart, and casting down her beautiful eyes, she sighed: "From now on you will have

him as a companion in captivity. I do not want to compliment you, but it was quite a pleasant surprise to find you here, chevalier."

"You are more than kind," was all he said.

The days passed more quickly. Many a man would have envied the prison in which the chevalier was killing time seemingly in perfect contentment.

When the month of February was gone he felt a longing for the free air and his thoughts began to concentrate upon an attempt to make a strike for liberty. He examined all the devices that were arranged to prevent escape from the prison.

The Countess Rosiny noticed the change that had come over the chevalier and one evening she began to talk about the moon and stars, saying that spring was at the door. The chevalier listened to the sweet voice of the woman who sat opposite to him quietly.

"Tell me, chevalier, are you a stone? Have you no human feelings whatever?"

"I certainly have, countess; indeed, I am well endowed in that respect."

"Haven't you felt happier since I came to share your solitude?"

He looked at her with those bold, penetrating gray eyes for a long time.

"Countess, I admire you, and you are the pleasantest comrade that I ever had, but I am troubled. The continuous indoor life is beginning to tell on me. I am used to much exercise in the open air, and I have many things that I am worried about."

A few days later Captain Euler told the prisoners that they would be allowed to spend the evenings on the roof of the building.

The countess watched Chevalier di Leon's face very closely when the captain told them this and saw the gleam of real pleasure in his eyes.

That evening they were taken to the roof of the building; to be accurate, to a section of the roof which was surrounded by a high wall, so high that it prevented them from seeing the courtyard beneath, or anything but the stars and the pale face of the full moon.

It was springtime.

"Don't you think this would be an ideal place to send up fire rockets?" He looked toward the stars; his eyes wandered over the dark blue firmament restlessly.

"You are playing with fire all the time," remarked the countess, as she moved nearer to the chevalier.

"Have you ever heard of a case where people were married in a prison?" she continued.

"No, I never have."

"Chevalier, will you tell me one thing—frankly, honestly?" Her voice was tender and soft.

"Anything you ask, countess."

"Are you engaged to be married?"

"I am not." The firmness of his voice was enough to assure the countess that he told the truth.

"Are you in love?"

"In love?" he repeated thoughtfully. "I don't know; all I know is that I have an image, a saint enshrined in my heart, of whom I think, for whose welfare I am fighting and suffering. If that is love, then I am in love."

The countess sighed, a sob broke from her heaving bosom and she let her shoulder lean heavily against him; she buried her face in his shoulder and the tears trickled down her soft cheeks as she sighed:

"I am so very, very unhappy."

The chevalier bent his head over her and his eyes became dark for a second; then he folded her in his arms and their lips met in a kiss.

The spell was short; the next moment the countess stood up and the chevalier picked her up and placed her on the bench again, as if she were a little child; then he turned and ran down the stairs to his prison.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Fireworks.

Every evening after that, except when it stormed, the prisoners went up on the roof. These evenings were the pleasantest part of the days.

During the day the chevalier read the daily papers and magazines with great interest. He found plenty of engrossing news there, especially the preparations of the confederated navy and army. One article, very well written by one of the chief engineers, particularly attracted his attention. That article described the Z ray and its destroyer. The supply station of destruction was Madeira, from which place heavy cables were laid to reach the 30th longitudinal meridian, along which the Z ray ran. The heaviest current of electricity was conducted by this tremendous cable to three specially built boats. The Sampsonian vibrating rays were generated on these boats. Each ray made 3,000,000 vibrations a second and all were directed in a harmonious line toward the Z ray belt. In time the wall of isolation would fall down under the immense force playing against it, and the invasion of America would follow.

After a long study the chevalier placed the magazine on the table and muttered: "The time for action is nearing."

One evening at the dinner table the chevalier asked Captain Euler if he could have some material for pyrotechnical displays in order to lessen the monotony of their existence.

The kind captain furnished everything he asked for. The countess offered her services and they worked almost all afternoon the next day getting the fireworks ready. Di Leon seemed to be an expert; he soon had a large Japanese wheel, several turning stars and also a number of long sky rockets ready.

When evening came they excitedly prepared for the grand fireworks. The sky was clear and the moon had not yet risen. Chevalier di Leon arranged the different pieces, and when the captain came up he fired the first air runner. The long rocket went high up in the air, whirling and whistling, and then, with a puff, broke into thousands of red sparks. Another puff brought white and the third brought blue.

The next was the Japanese sun; this was fastened to the center of the roof. It circled and sparkled for a long time.

The chevalier was deeply interested in his projectiles and, as the countess assisted him, Captain Euler had to play the part of audience. There was a larger audience outside their inclosure, but that was another world.

When all the set pieces were used the chevalier looked up in the sky, seemingly searching for something; at last his hand went into his pocket and, bringing out an object not unlike a Browning pistol, he said: "And now, ladies and gentlemen, I will show you something new in the pyrotechnical art."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"BUCKEYE" BOYS' CORN SPECIAL

One Thousand Lads Will Enjoy Great Educational Trip at State Commission's Expense.

Thousands of boys from the state of Ohio will leave Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo and other points, in special trains on the Pennsylvania Lines, for Washington, D. C., Dec. 1st.

This trip of the "Buckeye Boys' Corn Special" is to be made under the auspices of the Agricultural Commission of Ohio, for the winners of prizes in the Buckeye Boys' corn growing contest. The journey will include short sight-seeing visits to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and other points on the Pennsylvania Lines.

A number of leading state officials and members of the Commission will accompany the boys. There will be special entertainment in Pittsburgh, a reception by Pennsylvania's governor at Harrisburg, a daylight ride through the Allegheny Mountains, two days in Washington and a day in Philadelphia. An elaborate program has been prepared, and both state and railroad officials are determined to give the boys the time of their young lives.

The excursionists will meet President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and Senators and Representatives without number. Many of the young corn experts will be accompanied by their parents and friends, and the Pennsylvania management is preparing to handle one of the largest and happiest crowds it has ever carried to the National Capital.

Several Pennsylvania trains will be run from the different points, making many stops to take on the prize winners and their friends. The first important stop after the trains leave Ohio will be Pittsburgh, which will be reached Monday night, Dec. 1.

FASCINATION OF THE POPPY

Has Effect on Bees and Animals the Same as It Has on the Human Race.

The direful effects of opium upon animals and the fearful temptation it is to some of them are set forth in a recent number of the French Gazette des Hopitaux, which quotes some strange evidences gathered by Francis Garnier in China in 1873.

"The culture of the poppy," writes Garnier, "has caused a most important article—wax—to disappear from the market of Yunnan. According to the natives, the bees, formerly very numerous in this part of China, have experienced for the poppy flower the same morbid liking that the Chinese feel for the juice that is drawn from its fruit. In the season when the poppy fields are in bloom these insects come in crowds to ransack them, but they are unable afterward to regain their taste for other food, and they perish after two successive seasons."

"Another example of this singular attraction that the poppy exerts upon animals as well as upon men was called to our attention. In an opium refinery in the city it was noticed that the rats came every evening in great numbers to sniff the fumes that arose from the furnaces. Following the sudden occupation of Yunnan by the Mohammedans the refinery was closed down and was abandoned for a time. When a new owner took possession he found upon the wall that remained in place many dead rats. These had died of hunger while waiting for the pleasure they had been accustomed to enjoy in breathing the opium fumes."

Count Transfers By Weight.

Several electric railway companies, including those in Detroit and Philadelphia, are using a machine for weighing them. This machine is so delicate that it can be used for counting items weighing from 1-25,000 ounce to 15 pounds each in capacities ranging from eight to six tons.—Electric Railway Journal.

Arranging a Program.

"What did you do in vaudeville on the Crimson Gulch circuit?" asked the blonde lady.

"I sang," replied the lady who was still more blonde.

"You sang in Crimson gulch! Was it safe?"

"Perfectly. My husband does a sharpshooting act. By letting him precede me on the bill I was assured of perfect politeness."

Rough on Dad.

Baby had been displayed in his best bib and tucker to a number of admiring callers. The last one looked him over and was evidently trying to think of something nice to say. Finally she remarked: "Dear me, how much he looks like his father!"

"It's only the warm weather," replied his mother, somewhat testily. "The child is usually right cheerful and handsome."

Very Proper.

Hewitt—He always slugs at his work.

Jewett—He is in a grand opera company.

Fishing.

"Writing to Charlie?"

"Yes."

"I thought he was engaged to Helen."

"He writes to tell me that Helen has thrown him overboard, so I'm dropping him a line."

In Good Old Summertime.

"My wife's out of town."

"So is mine."

"I know two other good fellows."

"Great! Tomorrow night at our house. Ten-cent limit."

DRESSING SACKS AND
OTHER DAINTY GIFTS

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

What could please a dainty woman more than the little dressing sacks made of mull or silk or any of the thin filmy fabrics of which there are so many? These fabrics are gay with printed flowers or covered with dots and embroidered figures. When a plain mull or batiste is used it is embellished with tucks, embroidery and lace. Ribbon rosettes and bows are used on all of these pretty morning



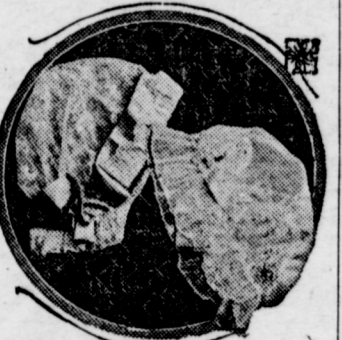
Jackets and lace makes a dependable and harmonious finish for them.

A dressing sack of India lawn is shown here, cut from a piece covered with half-inch tucks. It has the popular kimono sleeve with plain beading set in, through which an inch-wide ribbon is run. The body is set in to a belt of embroidery. The little basque, set on the belt, is plain and finished with a narrow hand-sewed hem. An edging of Val lace is whipped to the hem and finishes the neck and sleeves. Bows of narrow ribbon decorate the sleeves and are placed over the button fastening at the neck and waist.

The material for such a sack will cost anywhere from one to two dollars in good qualities.

A short kimono jacket of silk or printed cottons costs next to nothing in the matter of material. Two yards of yard-wide goods is an ample allowance for it.

The woman who can sew neatly finds it possible to take the simplest materials—short lengths and remnants of goods that cost next to nothing—and convert them into just such pretty kimonos and dressing sacks as are shown here. It requires very little ex-



penditure of money, but some time and ability to make them up—but they are worth it.

Something pretty and useful as well makes the best of all Christmas gifts to women friends. Here is a group of dainty feminine belongings all easy to make and costing anywhere from 50 cents to \$2 or \$3, depending upon the sort of lace used in them.

The bonnet-shaped cap is made of a half-yard of all-over lace and three-quarters of a yard of lace plaiting which is bought ready made. A circle having a diameter of 18 inches makes the crown. This is gathered into the bound edge of the ready-made plaiting. Two yards of ribbon an inch and a half wide forms a band about the face and neck finished with a little bow at each side. The plaiting is turned back about the face and tacked to place.

The crown of the other cap is made of two strips of ribbon and three of



lace, each six inches wide. They are stitched together. A yard of plaited net makes the ruffle. The crown is sewed to the plaiting and an elastic 27 inches long is sewed at the joining. Satin ribbon one inch wide is gathered to form little flowers of four petals each. Four of these are set across the front of the cap with a hanging loop and end making a finish at each side.

The corset cover made of strips of point d'esprit takes some time to make, but very little expense to buy the materials. The point d'esprit strips (or narrow edging of this pattern) are joined by an inexpensive chun pattern of insertion. A beading of Swiss embroidery about the top and the waist carries a satin ribbon less than an inch wide. A very narrow Val edge finishes the top and the shoulder straps are made of these narrow insertions stitched together.

These airy bits of finery are meant to wear under thin dresses, for special occasions. They are so pretty the recipient is sure to treasure them and enjoy the luxury of wearing them.

CANADA WINS AGAIN

This Time at the International
Soil Products in Oklahoma.

Last year and the year before, and the year before that, the farm products of Western Canada carried off first premiums, championships and honours, together with medals and diplomas, feats that were likely to give a swelled head to any other people than those who had so much more behind. At Columbus, Ohio, and then again at Columbia, North Carolina, a farmer of Saskatchewan carried off the highest prize for oats, and in another year, will become the possessor of the \$1,500 Colorado Trophy; another farmer made two successful exhibits of wheat at the biggest shows in the United States; another farmer of Manitoba won championships and sweepstakes at the live stock show in Chicago, and this year expects to duplicate his successes of last year. These winnings are the more creditable as none of the cattle were ever fed any corn, but raised and fattened on native grasses and small grains.

At the Dry Farming Congress held at Lethbridge in 1912, Alberta and Saskatchewan, farmers carried off the principal prizes competing with the world. The most recent winnings of Canada have been made at Tulsa, Oklahoma, where seven of the eighteen sweepstakes rewards at the International Soil Products Exposition were taken by Canada in competition with eleven states.

The chief prize, a thrashing machine, valued at \$1,200 for the best bushel of hard wheat, went to Peter Gerlack of Allan, Saskatchewan. Montana took four of the sweepstakes, Oklahoma four, and Nebraska two.

Russia sent one delegate, Spain had two, Belgium three, China four, Canada fifty, Mexico five, Norway one, Brazil three.

In the district in which the wheat was grown that won this prize, there were thousands of acres this year that would have done as well. Mr. Gerlack is to be congratulated as well as the Province of Saskatchewan, and Western Canada as a whole, for the great success that has been achieved in both grain and cattle.—Advertisement.

Great opportunities seldom employ an advance agent.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

The man who marries for money often awakens to find that he is not boss of the domestic domain.

Don't buy water for bluing. Liquid blue is almost all water. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Adv.

Easily Pleased.

"Mrs. Brown has the kleptomania."

"Indeed; what is she taking for it?"

"Anything that looks good to her."

Demise Distant.

"Do you think a person can be too healthy?"

"My rich uncle is."

Long in Burlesque.

"I see that Doctor Cook has gone into vaudeville."

"Well, he didn't have far to go."

A Reasonable Fear.

"So you are going down for a visit to the Jobbinses. They will treat you like a member of the family."

"But I do hope they won't feed me like one."

In Merrie England.

He—And—ah—when did you come out?

Debutante—Oh! But I was never in. I'm not a militant, you know.—Punch.

See?

He stopped before a blind peddler and bought a pencil, putting five pennies into the man's hand.

"How do you know these are cents I've given you?" asked the purchaser.

"Well, sir, I can distinguish the touch of cents by my sense of touch," was the blind man's prompt reply.

FULLY NOURISHED

Grape-Nuts a Perfectly Balanced Food.

No chemist's analysis of Grape-Nuts can begin to show the real value of the food—the practical value as shown by personal experience.

It is a food that is perfectly balanced, supplies the needed elements for both brain and body in all stages of life from the infant, through the strenuous times of active middle life, and is a comfort and support in old age.

For two years I have used Grape-Nuts with milk and a little cream, for breakfast. I am comfortably hungry for my dinner at noon.

"I use little meat, plenty of vegetables and fruit, in season,

KENTUCKY FARMERS SHOULD START PAYING DAIRY HERDS ON THE FARM

Beef Cattle Prices High and It Will Pay To Replace Beef Cattle With Dairy Cows—Good Markets For Milk and Butter Bring Good Profits—Dairy Herd Does Not Require As Much Care As Beef Cattle

(W. D. Nicholls, Dairy Department, College of Agriculture.)

Will it pay to replace beef cattle with dairy cattle on the farm? This question has been asked us many times during the recent months by farmers writing to the experiment station.



A good type of grade Holstein cow. When fresh this cow gave 6 gallons of milk per day and 55 pounds of butter in 30 days. A large and persistent milker.

We know that at present prices beef cattle offer attractive returns. Furthermore, good prices are practically certain to continue. We know also that a herd of beef cattle requires less labor than an equal number of dairy cows. However, when a good market for milk and butter is at hand, and when one will go into the business with a determination to stick to it and master the many details, the change from beef to dairy cattle will materially increase the farm income. To the beginner in dairying we would offer the following suggestions in the light of more than 20 years of personal experience in practical dairy farming, and from observations of the successes and failures of scores of dairymen in this and other states.

First, look well to your market. If the farm is located several miles from a local market or shipping point, butter or cream should prove more profitable. Good farm-made butter of high quality in body, flavor and color, properly salted and neatly wrapped in brick-shaped packages and in uniform and dependable quantity throughout the year, will always find a ready market. If, however, one can not make and market such high-class and high-priced butter, he had better stick to beef cattle and leave dairying alone.

THE BABCOCK TEST FOR MILK AND CREAM

This test is used to determine the amount of butter fat in milk and cream. Its use in connection with a milk scale furnishes the farmer a quick and simple means of finding out exactly how much butter each cow in his herd is giving. Knowing this, he can then retain the high-producing cows in the herd and use their offspring to secure still further improvement in the herd yield.

A complete testing outfit costs from \$5 to \$20, depending upon the capacity. Complete directions are sent with each outfit, and by following these any farmer can easily make a quick and accurate test.

The apparatus used consists of (1) a whirling machine or centrifuge, (2) graduated test bottles, (3) a glass measuring pipette, (4) a glass acid measure, (5) a bottle of ordinary commercial sulphuric acid.

How To Make the Test.

(1) Thoroughly mix the milk by pouring or stirring and take out a small amount—a few spoonfuls will be sufficient.



Babcock testing outfit—Price complete, \$5.00.

(2) Suck milk up into glass measure pipette until it comes above the 17.6 c. c. mark. Suddenly close the upper end of the pipette with the finger. By slightly releasing the pressure of the finger allow the milk to drop out of the lower end until it comes exactly to the mark on the pipette, when it is stopped by pressing down firmly with the finger. Carefully transfer milk from pipette to test bottle, being careful not to lose a particle of milk in making the transfer.

(3) Measure out acid into acid measure, which is marked to indicate the proper quantity. Pour acid into test bottle with milk. Thoroughly mix acid and milk by shaking gently.

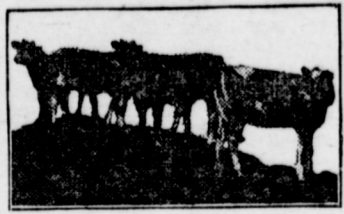
(4) Place test bottles containing mixture of milk and acid in whirling machine, making certain that the machine is balanced. Turn the machine for five minutes at the speed indicated upon the crank. Stop the machine and

Sweet milk and sweet cream usually afford better returns than butter, if a market is available.

Second, secure large, rangy, lean, deep-bodied, deep-chested, big-bellied cows, carrying good, capacious udders. When fresh such cows should give 3 to 5 gallons of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent milk per day, and should average 2 gallons of milk for 10 months. Such cows may frequently be picked up in the neighborhood at \$50 to \$65 each.

Third, improve the herd by using a pure-bred bull. The bull's value will depend largely upon whether he comes of a heavy milk and butter producing strain. By continuing the use of good bulls and saving the heifers from the best milk and butter cows, a herd may be built up in a few years which is practically equal in productive capacity to a pure-bred herd. Such a herd may be developed on the farm at small cost.

Fourth, heifer calves may be profitably raised upon skimmed milk, when available, or two calves may be raised with one cow. A good cow will often raise a third calf after the first two are weaned.



A group of pure-bred Jersey calves raised upon skimmed milk.

Fifth, for the beginner pure-bred females are necessary. High-priced cows should not be used until one first learns to handle grade cows successfully. Starting in the business with grade cows, a registered cow may be added from time to time. These cows should be heavy producers, and from good, heavy milking strains, otherwise they will give no better results than scrubs.

The breed of cows selected will depend upon individual circumstances. Holsteinveal valves and old and discarded cows bring good prices. Jerseys give a smaller amount, but their milk is richer. Jersey veal calves have a very low value, and this is true also of old and discarded Jersey cows.

add hot water (which should be perfectly clean and nearly at the boiling point) until mixture reaches base of test bottle neck. Whirl again for two minutes. Stop machine and add hot water with pipette to the 8 per cent mark on neck of bottle. Whirl again one minute.

This completes the test and the buttermilk is shown as clear or light straw-colored liquid in the upper part of the bottle neck. The sulphuric acid has acted on the constituents of the milk, setting free the butterfat. The hot water added brings the liquid mixture up into the neck of the bottle and the whirling causes the bottles to fly out into a horizontal position. The acid mixture being heavier is thrown toward the outside, the butterfat, being lighter, is forced toward the center and into the neck of the bottle. This is divided into 10 equal spaces, representing 1 per cent.

The Test Is Then "Read."

Suppose the upper end of the fat column extends to the 8.2 mark and the lower end of the column to 3.6. Subtract 3.6 from 8.2. This gives 4.6 per cent, which is the percentage of butterfat in the sample. This means that in 100 pounds of the milk there are 4.6 pounds of butterfat.

Precautions To Be Observed.

(1) Test bottles must be thoroughly clean and the inside free from gases, (2) whirling machine must be kept well oiled (3) acid bottle must be kept tightly stoppered else the acid will lose its strength, (4) sample must be thoroughly mixed, (5) the fat column must be measured at once before the fat hardens. Following the last whirling, it is best to set bottles in a pail in which is placed enough hot water (140 degrees Fah.) to come nearly to the top of the neck of bottles.

It is well to order a few extra test bottles to replace bottles broken in use, and an extra pipette.

Cream is tested by the use of a special cream bottle. A special pipette (18 c. c.) is needed.

To keep irons from rusting rub with mutton fat and wrap in brown paper before putting away.

There are some cattle that are no better in the dairy barn than are the weeds in the corn field.

A good brush is one of the most essential implements in cleaning the milk utensils.

Losses from hog cholera are heavy last during late summer and fall.

The nutritive value and digestibility of mutton rack quite high.

TRUST LAW MODEL

ONE OF NEW JERSEY'S "SEVEN SISTERS" WILL BE USED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

SHERMAN ACT IS TO STAND

Supplemental Legislation May Include Mandatory Prison Sentences for Men Found Guilty of Taking Part in Illegal Combines.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—It has become known in Washington that President Wilson intends to use the first of the "Seven Sisters" as a model for the trust-breaking law, which it is expected he will recommend in his annual message that congress shall pass quickly. Unless currency legislation is out of the way by the time congress meets in regular session, the president may say nothing in his message about anti-trust legislation, but in any event he will do so soon thereafter and one of the New Jersey laws which are known as the Seven Sisters will be used as has been said for the model of federal legislation.

The premiere of the septet of New Jersey sisters must be put through a course of physical training in order to strengthen her for duty in the great field of federal usefulness, but it is understood that President Wilson, his attorney general, and Chairman Newlands of the senate interstate commerce committee and Representative Adamson, chairman of the like committee in the house, are convinced that they can train the sisters to the required standard.

The president's general plan of the legislation will be to allow the Sherman law to stand, to supplement it and strengthen it with a view of seeing that personal guilt in anti-trust law violations is driven home and that criminal prosecution shall be certain for all the responsible officials of big corporations which insist on engaging in practices in violation of the anti-trust laws.

The Sherman law as it stands makes provisions for prison sentences, but it does not make them mandatory, and as a result it has rarely happened that lawbreakers have been sent over the road.

"Personal Guilt" Doctrine.

It is not known, of course, definitely whether Mr. Wilson will sanction the Kenyon plan of mandatory prison sentences, but from the president's doctrine that "guilt is personal" it seems likely that the Iowa's idea has appealed to the mind of the administration. Men close to Mr. Wilson say that the "personal guilt" doctrine is to be followed and that the chances are that men proved to be supporters against the anti-trust laws will find themselves facing prison sentences.

The New Jersey measure, the first of the Seven Sisters, by its title seeks to promote free competition. This will be the keynote of the president's message on federal anti-trust legislation. The New Jersey measure defines a trust as a combination between corporations, firms or persons, any two or more of them, for certain purposes and such combinations are declared to be illegal and indictable.

Among the things which are forbidden by the New Jersey law are combinations which fix any standard or figure whereby the price to the public consumer shall in any manner be controlled on any article of commodity or merchandise, or produce intended for sale, use or consumption in New Jersey or elsewhere. Corporations are forbidden to combine to limit or reduce the production, or to increase the price of merchandise. They are forbidden to make secret oral agreements or to arrive at "an understanding without express agreement by which they directly or indirectly preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves."

Under the law which is likely to be in part the model for federal legislation individual directors of an incorporated company are deemed personally guilty of any violations of the act for which the incorporated company itself shall be found guilty.

To Abolish Franking Privilege.

Some time during the regular session the majority in congress intends to introduce a bill of legislation which economically is appealing, but which as a destroyer of time-honored privilege is startling. It is the intention of the house committee on postoffices and post roads to recommend that the franking privileges of members of congress shall be taken away, and it is likely that in part the privilege will be taken away from some of the other officials of government.

The day probably is not far off when every congressman who writes a letter or who sends out a public document will be compelled under the law to affix enough postage stamps to carry the parcels to their destination. Lest the dependent families of senators and representatives should fear on reading this that all the loved protector's salary is to go for stamps, it should be said quickly that congress intends to give stamp money to each of its members, but to so fix it that if he exceeds the allowance he must pay for the extra postage out of his own pocket.

The contention is that as long as the unlimited franking privilege is given to the members they will send out thousands upon thousands of documents in excess of the demand. In the hope that the "courtesy of sending" will appeal to the receiver and that votes may be the reward.

Senators and representatives, who as chairmen of committees or in special appointive capacity make reports, send thousands of specimens of their handiwork in printed form to their constituents, and occasionally they do not limit the production to the fields of their immediate districts.

Change Will Be Unpopular.

This change in the old free-for-all mailing system probably will be exceedingly unpopular, and it seems likely that quiet attempts will be made to induce the party members who are responsible for its suggestion, and the party leaders who have given it their sanction, to change their minds and to prevent the provision from coming to a vote. It is virtually certain, however, that if the proponents of the plan stick to their intention there will be few members of congress, Democrats, Republicans or Progressives, who will care, or mayhap dare, to vote against it.

It will be put forward by the committee with the sanction of the postmaster general, who it is understood will make a favorable reference to it in his annual report, and with such endorsement, coupled with the word that it is in line with the Democratic policy of economy, it probably will be enacted into law.

To Cut Printing Bills.

Side by side with this plan to abolish the franking privilege, it is the intention to introduce a bill which will cut the printing expenses of the government. The joint committee on printing of house and senate will recommend that a rule or a law, whichever is necessary to accomplish the end, shall be enacted which shall forbid the wholesale printing of documents for which there is likely to be little demand. There are thousands of government reports turned out by the departments every year to say nothing of the thousands of congressional reports and documents.

It is never known in advance how great a demand there may be for the publications, and so in the absence of definite knowledge on the subject it has been the custom to print large numbers of everything which the official pens produce. Hereafter it is the intention to have an estimate made of the probable popularity of written reports, and the orders for printing them will be shortened or lengthened accordingly.

Will Debate "Naval Holiday."

Shortly after congress meets in regular session it will have brought before it for debate and perhaps for passage a resolution introduced by Representative Hensley of Missouri declaring readiness to co-operate with Winston Churchill, lord of Great Britain's admiralty, in an attempt to get the great powers of the world to agree to stop all warship building for one year. If this resolution shall be sanctioned and if other governments join with the United States and Great Britain, the American administration's plan for three battleships this year will be kept on the shelf for another twelve months at least.

What the Carnegie endowment for national peace, known to the flippant as the "Peace trust," because it dominates the peace endeavor organization of the world, will say about the Hensley resolution no one yet knows. It seems as if so simple a method of saving money and at the same time preventing one nation from getting ahead of another in armament ought to appeal to the proponents of the cause of the dove and the plowshare. Since this matter of calling off the big armors and the big gun makers for one year was brought before the house the members have been interested in looking up the armament budget figures. Mr. Taft's economy and efficiency commission, which was legislated out of existence last year, made a report and it is now being consulted by congressmen who thought the commission was of no particular service.

Nearly Half for Defense.

The members of the commission figured out on the basis of the estimates for the year 1913 that the total government expenses were \$989,783,261 and that of this sum \$402,918,347 was voted for purposes of national defense leaving \$586,864,914 for the civil functions of the government. It will be seen from these figures that the expenditures for preparations for war fall little short of the sums needed for the activities of government along the lines of the common welfare which run at right angles to those leading to war.

If the Hensley resolution does not pass and if the plan of Winston Churchill shall fall, the expenditures by the United States next year for national defense purposes will be far larger than those which were voted to meet the requirements of the last year. There seems to be justification in the figures for the blunt words of Speaker Champ Clark when in support of his fellow Missourian's naval holiday resolution he said:

"It is the strangest thing that mortal man ever heard that when we had three million people and five million people and ten million people and fifteen million people and so on clear up, we were not afraid of anybody or the face of the earth and that nobody jumped on us. It is a historical fact that we forced every war we had; but now when we have 100,000,000 people and \$14,000,000,000 of wealth, a lot of people are going around over the country and trying to scare us by the assertion that somebody is going to jump on us."

It is said in Washington that the agreement which has existed for years between the United States and Great Britain for a naval holiday on the Great Lakes forms a precedent for the Churchill proposal and the Hensley resolution. The Great Lakes agreement was entered into on the initiative of the United States.

Who Was Sick?
"I called a doctor last night."
"Was anybody sick?"
"Yes; he was when he saw the hand held."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Physically Impossible.
"Maud made a mesalliance with an aviator."
"Well, how on earth could her family consider an aviator beneath them?"

Mean Intimation.
Cholly—Did you see where they had such a big lobster in Boston?
Maude—Why, you weren't there, were you?

Nuff Cedi!
Ethel—Jack said last night he'd kiss me or die in the attempt.
Kitty—Good gracious! And did he kiss you?
Ethel—Well, you haven't heard of his death, have you?

A Surmise.
"Dobbs is a mild-mannered man."
"Yes he is. I wonder if he's naturally so, or married?"

Water in bluing is adulteration. Glass and water makes liquid blue costly. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue. Adv.

Few men care to say what they think about women.

Stubborn Colds and Irritated Bronchial Tubes are easily relieved by Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops—5c at Druggists.

The man who is handy around the house usually isn't much good anywhere else.

This Will Interest Mothers.
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children relieve Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and destroy worms. They break up colds in 24 hours. They are so pleasant to take children like them. Used by mothers for 24 years. All Druggists, 25c. Sample Free. Address, A. S. Olmsted, 400 Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Punctured Happiness.
Miss Ethel—Kato says she's weary of living in a small apartment.
Jack Carr—A case of flat tire, eh?

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Mixed Information.
"Asteroids? What are asteroids?"
"They're the things doctors take out of children's noses."—Baltimore American.



Swap Pain for Ease

Why suffer, when a bottle of Tuttle's Family Elixir will bring such speedy and permanent relief? Why get lame and stiff—inviting serious complaints—after hard work, exposure or violent exercise, when you can keep in the pink of condition by a good rubdown with

Tuttle's Family Elixir

—for more than half a century, in millions of households, the standard remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, backache, toothache, lameness, soreness, twinges, sprains, bruises, and the multitude of other everyday afflictions. "With Tuttle's Family Elixir in the house you can rest easy."

Pain cannot live in company with Tuttle's Family Elixir. The longest established, the safest and most reliable. Guaranteed under the pure food law. Compound of gums, oils, and vegetable extracts—thus perfectly adapted for internal as well as external use.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 17 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

The Typewriter for the Rural Business Man



Whether you are a small town merchant or a farmer, you need a typewriter.

If you are writing your letters and bills by hand, you are not getting full efficiency. It doesn't require an expert operator to run the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. It is simple, compact, complete, durable. Send in the attached coupon and we will give special attention to your typewriter needs.

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
Please send me your free book about typewriters.
Name.....
P. O.
State.....

MANY A MAN is blamed for a bad disposition when it is really the fault of his liver.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will expel all **BILIOUS HUMORS** Get them today.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Wash. D.C. Books free. Most reliable references.
PISO'S REMEDY Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

THREE WOMEN TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Streator, Ill.—"I shall always praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound wherever I go. It has done me so much good at Change of Life, and it has also helped my daughter. It is one of the grandest medicines for women that can be bought. I shall try to induce others to try it."—Mrs. J. H. CAMPBELL, 206 N.



Second St., W. S., Streator, Illinois.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"It was at the 'Change of Life' that I turned to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, using it as a tonic to build up my system, with beneficial results."—Mrs. SARA HAYWARD, 1825 W. Venango St., (Tioga) Phila., Pa.

San Francisco, Cal.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for many years whenever I would feel bad. I have gone through the Change of Life without any troubles and thank the Compound for it. I recommend it to young girls and to women of all ages."—Mrs. C. BARRIE, 3052 25th St., San Francisco, Cal.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

RAW FURS "Live Wire" FREE BOUGHT— Write for it today **A. E. BURKHARDT** International Fur Merchant. IN BUSINESS SINCE 1907. Cincinnati, O.

SIGN TACKER WANTED Boy preferred, name on signs in big letters. Particulars of A. H. J., Box 102, Philadelphia, Pa.

READERS of this paper desiring to see their names in our columns should send their names and addresses to the publisher, for return of all substitutes or imitations.

CHEER UP! Send Today for Free EUREKA—Sample "QUICK" It stops Itch EUREKA, CHEMICAL CO., G'tn, Phila., Pa.

GO NOW TO WESTERN CANADA The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the low priced lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the settler, to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmer's son, to the farmer's daughter, to the man who wishes to live under better conditions.

CANADA'S GRAIN YIELD IN 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle. The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

W. S. NETHERY, Interurban Bldg., Columbus, Ohio

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Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

W. S. NETHERY, Interurban Bldg., Columbus, Ohio

You Can't Cut Out A BOG SEVIN, PUFF OR THOROUGHPIN, but

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will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Cysts. Ailays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

RABBITS ARE RIPE Send \$1 and I'll send you full instructions how to get them from their holes and live dishes. No smoke, fire, noise, chemicals, no hunting; v. i. l. also sell state rights. Don't wait till the other fellow beats you to it. E. H. BULLIET, Elwood, Indiana

Pettitts FOR SORE EYE RED SALVE

W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 48-1913.

KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEER.

ENTERED IN THE SALYERSVILLE, KY., POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

NO WHISKY ADVERTISEMENTS.

A STRICT OBSERVER OF ETHICS.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

EMIN ELAM Owner and Editor
MRS. EMIN ELAM Associate Editor

THURSDAY DECEMBER 18, 1913

**Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to Every
 Kentucky Mountaineer Reader.**

THE M. I.

Since last Monday night THE MOUNTAINEER has had a new pride in Salyersville. At the Magoffin Institute Booster Meeting our citizens evinced an enthusiasm and enterprise that, we believe, sounded the gong which will eventually arouse every latent impulse in the county. Ever since our debut into the county it has been a razzle-dazzle puzzle to us why Magoffin Institute was not more loyally patronized. The meeting brought out the information that our sincerity has only been sleeping, and the beautiful part of it is that the sleep has not been a sound one. Not that we have any special preference in the speakers of the night, but we beg the pardon of the others for a moment to commend Hon. D. D. Sublett's address on education. He certainly uttered some powerful sentences if we will only stop to weigh them.

There is not a better faculty of teachers in Eastern Kentucky than we have in Magoffin Institute. Prof. Austin is one of the best young gentlemen we know, he being polite, accommodating and religious. Indeed, the whole school atmosphere is pure. Some may kick because the school is under the supervision of the Baptist church, but that notion is folly and "poppycock." Send your children to Magoffin Institute and they can worship God in any faith they prefer and never be asked by the school to change a single view.

DO YOU KNOW THERE IS A GOD?

The Jackson Times says:

"There are people within a radius of fifty miles of Jackson who cannot read or write, who have never seen a train or an automobile, and who have never heard of our Saviour, and who don't know what a church or Sunday school is. And yet we send thousands of dollars every year to the heathen in Africa and China."

Most probably the absurdity of the Times is easily accounted for because of the fact that its editor is a blue grass wishy-washy mountain sympathizer. There is no denying that there are many who cannot read and write and have not seen a train or an automobile, but when it comes to the county editor saying that some of his compatriots in a civilized country have never heard of Heaven—bah! and farewell! (Excuse the word "compatriots," Mr. O'Mara.)

But we did not intend to hand the brother Hail Columbia. We meant to say that we highly approve of what he said he was saying, i. e., concerning missionaries. All church and business people of the mountains are making jackasses of themselves every day by donating to some quick missionary fund for "Wun-Lung." We need the money right here at home and if we have any horse sense we will never throw another penny away.

PRESS MEETING.

The mid-winter meeting of the Kentucky Press Association will be held at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, December 29 and 30. THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEER and the Morehead Mountaineer have been uppermost in the eyes of Secretary Ross among the mountain papers, we being the only hillside editors on the program. This is very flattering for Mrs. Stewart and myself.

To reach Lexington safely for the meeting we will have to leave Salyersville Saturday, December 27, and be absent until the middle of the week following. Nothing can give us more pleasure than being able to tell the press gang of the delight of being a mountaineer and a mountain journalist, the subject assigned us being "Mountain Journalism." The issue of THE MOUNTAINEER for January 1, 1914, will be left in the hands of the assistant editor and our competent office assistants, Messrs. W. S. Flint and B. J. Elam. If you find the paper better than under our personal supervision, well, so much the better shall we be pleased. While they are laboring to get out the paper we expect to be smoking Havanas and dancing at the Phoenix Hotel.

BE WISE.

How many dollars have been spent in Salyersville for ten-cent cigars and whisky, or will be spent, for Christmas use and Christmas presents that might have gone to a righteous and gentlemanly use for Christmas presents for many little boys and girls who will stir early next Thursday morning and find that Santa Claus had not come because "they had been bad children?" What is more distressing than to see a little child run to his or her stocking on the morning Christ was born and find it empty? Is your mind unchangeably bent upon doing the devil's will to the extent that you will spend your last dollar for venomous drink and ignore the wailing and broken-hearted sobs of your unfortunate neighbor's children? Surely Salyersville has more of the milk of human kindness in its veins, and those who are financially able should see that every child in town has a light heart Christmas morning. Can you be happy seeing your own children enjoying luxuriant toys and at the same time know that, probably in the next house, the children are in despair?

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

In the matter of } IN BANK-
 J. M. Richardson } RUPTCY.
 Bankrupt

Notice is hereby given pursuant to orders of sale duly made before the Honorable B. O. Becker, Referee in Bankruptcy in the above styled cause pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky. I, the undersigned Trustee of said estate, will, on

January 15 1914,

between hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises and in front of store house of a bankrupt, at Ivyton, Magoffin county, Kentucky, proceed to offer for sale for cash in hand the following described property:

Situated, lying and being in Magoffin county, territory on Middle Creek, a tributary to the Big Sandy River, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone on the back of Middle Creek at the mouth of a branch; thence at said branch to a stone near where J. B. Salyers, on December 6, 1912, lived, and opposite to a fence running up the hill; thence up the hill with said fence to the pasture field fence; thence with said pasture field fence to the J. M. Richardson's line; thence with said J. M. Richardson's line to W. H. Howes's line; thence with said Howes's line to the Hackworth line; thence with a Hackworth line to the survey made in the name of Hiram Patrick; thence with the line of the Patrick survey to the beginning.

To be excluded from the said boundary the following property: Lots owned by J. B. Crace, L. C. Cace, W. L. Stanley, R. E. and Lida Stone. Said property above described, being the same conveyed by J. B. Salyers and Maude Salyers to J. M. Richardson, deed bearing date of November 1, 1912, recorded in Deed Book 39, page 412, Magoffin County Records of Deeds.

I will also offer for sale at the same time and place the mineral right upon the following described real estate: Situated on the East Fork of Middle Creek, beginning at a white oak near the road a small distance below the mouth of a branch; thence running south 17 degrees west 12 poles to a stake; south 72 1-2 degrees east 14 poles to a stake; south 46 degrees east 52 poles to a stake; south 40 degrees east 25 poles to a stake; thence running back to parallel lines north 40 degrees west 246 poles; north 45 degrees west 64 poles; north 72 1-2 degrees west 21 poles; south 17 degrees west 18 poles to the beginning.

There is excluded from the foregoing, the land which has heretofore been conveyed by the said J. M. Richardson to W. J. Spradlin on the lower side of the aforesaid land, and the land sold to Robert Stone on the upper side. The mineral to be conveyed is that reserved in Deed to Logan Marshall and George Spradlin, and being a part of the same property conveyed by B. B. Patrick, etc., to J. M. Richardson by deed dated February 9, 1911, and recorded in Deed Book 29, pages 223 to 226 inclusive, Magoffin County Records of Deeds.

I also offer for sale at the same time and place 150 trees standing on the lands of Farris Bradley on Spurlock; 75 trees standing on the lands of George Skins near Farris Bradley; 50 trees standing on the lands of Wiley Slean and 15 poplar trees standing on the lands of John Fitzpatrick on Holbrook, a tributary of Middle Creek.

I will also offer for sale at the same time and place the accounts and notes of the said J. M. Richardson, except one against Charley Howard which is now in suit. List of said accounts will be furnished on date of sale and will be sold as a whole.

The aforesaid sale, except on the first tract of land herein described, will be made subject to the approval of the referee in bankruptcy. J. F. STEWART, Trustee of Bankruptcy of the Estate of J. M. Richardson.

Flint's Art Gallery

Those old pictures of father and mother are very dear to you—priceless in fact. Just bear in mind that your children would cherish just such pictures of you.

Make the appointment today.

There's a Photographer in Your Town.

Flint's Art Gallery**THE Tri-Weekly Constitution**

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, A Month a Daily, Three Times a Week, Only \$1.00 a Year

Has offered in connection with its Fall Subscription Contest an

EXTRA SPECIAL \$1,000.00 CASH

to communities at work for any Church, School, Lodge or Library, or Other Public Improvement.

To the community outside the city of Atlanta that will raise and send in the largest number of yearly Tri-Weekly subscriptions, at \$1.00 each, under the general rules of the contest, cash.....\$ 750.00
 For the next largest list, as above..... 250.00
 Total.....\$ 1,000.00

This fund can be used to build or repair a church, or parsonage, or manse, or schoolhouse, or a bridge for special uses, town hall, lodge hall, or a library, public spring, roadway, park, picnic ground, street lights or any other improvement or project that will be of benefit to the community interest.

These prizes are wide open to all localities, and are put up for general competition throughout our territory. The fund is of sufficient size to make it worth while, and to encourage the interest and work of the best people of each contesting community. Some leading spirits will lead the way, and part committees of canvassers, circles of ladies, young people's clubs and enthusiastic laymen will make the land for subscribers to The Tri-Weekly Constitution. The \$1,000.00 will be paid for the first list furnished.

What does your community, your town, your rural section need most that the money will cover, or will begin in such a way as to insure its completion by the public? That is what you want to determine, and then everybody get busy on it and get it.

The Rules in Brief Are

Each yearly subscriber to The Tri-Weekly Constitution, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, three times a week, \$1 a year, whether clubbed with any other paper or not, counts ONE agent's regular commission allowed on all subscriptions, including those credited on community prizes, only if received from regularly authorized agents. Commisions cannot be deducted by anyone who is not an authorized Constitution agent.

Community subscriptions for the \$1,000 public prize will be credited to whatever person, or name, authorized as the representative of such community. When subscriptions are credited to one such name or person they are not transferable and may not be consolidated. Community contests must notify us at once of their entry and to whom the \$1,000 in checks must be made payable.

GET BUSY NOW—Make nominations for the community section of contest and start your list at once; face-to-face canvassers are the successful men. You can make the best money if you will make a business of the work and use your spare time and some regular days or active soliciting. Send a club every week.

Address All Orders and Requests, and Make All Remittances Payable to

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

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one mile from town.

CALL BY PHONE.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

PRACTICES IN ALL COURTS

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Physician and Surgeon.

CALLS ANSWERED DAY OR NIGHT

Fresh Line of Drugs in Stock.

Office Next Door to Salyersville Bank

Salyersville, Ky.

Here's a Bargain for You!

We have made arrangements which enable us to give you the following papers one year for the little sum of \$1.60:

Kentucky Mountaineer.....\$1.00
 Cin. Weekly Enquirer..... 1.00
 Farm News..... .25
 Woman's World..... .35
 Poultry Success..... .50
 Farm and Fireside..... .50

TOTAL.....\$3.60

They total \$3.60, but can have them all for \$1.60. Send to us.

PHOENIX HOTEL

LEXINGTON, KY.

Best of services. Rates same as other Lexington hotels—Rooms \$1 and up. Regular breakfast 25 cts. and up. Regular dinner 35 cts. and up. The Mountain people are requested to make it their Headquarters.



**Ring off
 Extravagance
 Ring in Economy**

**START A BANK ACCOUNT
 NOW**

This is the time when most every wrong-doer decides to do right. While we are enthusiastic over doing the right thing, let us do the most logical right thing by STARTING a bank account—no matter how small—which by this time next year will have grown, because you will have made it grow.

DO YOUR BANKING WITH US

WE PAY A PER CENT INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Harris Commercial Bank and Trust Company.

Jackson, - - - Kentucky.

The Kentucky Mountaineer

: AND :

The Paintsville Herald

Both one Year for only

\$1.50!

This is your opportunity to get the two best mountain papers for only three-fourths price. The editors of the two papers have agreed to sacrifice the price to enable us to put our papers in every home in Magoffin and Johnson counties, but we cannot afford to allow this offer a long life, and it's up to you to act. The Herald is a well-edited, enterprising neighbor, and it and your home paper constitute just what you and your family want. Send your order to this paper, not the Herald, and the quicker the better.

Kentucky : Mountaineer.

SEND US ALL THE NEWS YOU HEAR

Subscription Price, - \$1.00

MATTERS LOCAL**Merry Christmas.**

Fred Prater and wife will leave Sunday for Portsmouth, Ohio, for a visit.

See the law card of Attorney B. J. Elam on the heading of professional card.

The Baptist prayer meeting was held with Mr. and Mrs. Matt Patrick Tuesday night.

Miss Kitty Adams has been spending a few days in town with Dr. R. C. Adams and family.

County Clerk-elect Frank Blair has purchased from Fred Prater his property on Prestonsburg street.

Earl Stephens and Henry Patrick, who are students of Berea College, came home Thursday to spend the holiday vacation.

N. P. Howard and others are preparing to drill for oil about a mile below Gifford. The machinery for the work is on the road.

J. W. Ramey, a knight of the grip, of Ashland, was in town over Sunday. Mr. Ramey is a former school teacher and newspaper man.

Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Elam, of Elam, returned to the home of her son-in-law, S. S. Elam, Friday.

Miss Julia Higgins, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Ralph Stafford, of Staffordsville, since Thanksgiving, returned on Tuesday afternoon.

County Clerk F. C. Lacy on Wednesday issued a marriage license to Curtis Caudill, of Falcon, and Miss Martha Carpenter, of Oil Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Adams and little son, Master Richmond, took dinner with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Adams, Sunday. Turkey was on the menu.

N. J. Jailer-elect David Rudd and of his family are now domiciled in the parlors of the Magoffin county Jail. Salyersville is glad to welcome them to its society.

Gray Ben Trusty on Friday accidentally cut his head badly with a broad-axe. He was striking with the axe when it hit a clothes line and came down upon him. Dr. Cisco dressed the wound.

Cheser A. Back, the Jackson attorney, was in town again several days this week. He was here on official business and perhaps all of his visits are of the same nature, we don't think.

Mr. May and wife, the traveling big moving picture people, gave a motion picture exhibition here Thursday night. The courtesy of Mr. Martin Captho suspended his own show to accommodate them, their show was given in the courthouse.

Alon Thru a mistake we failed to quote what the Angel from the Heaven of Prosperity said concerning what Dr. E. H. Atkinson could be doing ten years hence. The Angel said doctor would be conducting a school of denistry.

The Methodist church children are busily engaged in preparing for a Christmas entertainment which will be given at the church. The children of Baptist church will also give a Christmas entertainment at Magoffin Institute.

County Judge-elect Fred A. W. Sughr, of Paintsville, was in town Sunday and Monday, being taking guest his sister, Mr. Muncey, Dale's estimable wife of the Methodist pastor. Mr. Vaughan is a C. C. L. among good fellows and part of Appille never refuses to treat to the best welcome she

Brother Editors!

Brother editors of Eastern Kentucky, W. S. Fint, of THE MOUNTAINEER staff, is a genius in all things conceivable, and is an expert engraver. He is not a novice or experimenter, but can deliver the genuine "goods" and we say this in your behalf as well as his. If you have any engraving to do try him once and you will try him again. THE MOUNTAINEER intends to use many of his cuts, and we would like for other mountain papers to do likewise—if for no other reason than to show the the glazing world that OUR mountain produce as fertile as any place.

Enjoyable Time.

Miss Elizabeth May, a most charming hostess, delightfully entertained at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. L. Stevens, the following crowd of young people Saturday evening: Misses Belle Schuman, Stella Bomar, Edna Rice, Jessie Prater, Mary Gardner, Bessie Riddell and Maude, Julia and Lillie Mae Arnett; Messrs. William Bomar, Maurice Minix, Ed Pendleton, Alex Carpenter, Sam V. Metzger and J. G. Austin. All are glad for the time to come when Miss Elizabeth entertains.

Special Court.

Judge A. J. Kirk, of Paintsville, commenced a special term of Magoffin Circuit court Monday to try several cases in which Judge Gardner is disqualified to preside. Judge Kirk enjoys a big popularity in our county and everybody is glad that he was appointed for the special term. He observes strict court etiquette very closely and thereby puts the ban on many things that often cause confusion and annoyance in court.

Late.

On account of the extra work that has been heaped upon us in getting out a Christmas edition and having to print several hundred extra copies this week the paper is several hours behind time. But getting so much more this time and not leaving such a gap between issues, we believe our readers will prefer the delay. It gives you a chance to take in everything thoroughly during Sunday.

Editor Kirk Visits Town.

Our good friend, Editor Charlie Kirk, of the Paintsville Herald, accompanied Judge Kirk to our town Sunday afternoon and remained until Monday. He saw many things in Salyersville while here that we might be optimistic over and spoke very encouraging words concerning future of the town. He was a guest of the Phoenix Hotel.

Good Friend.

Hon. T. Jack Arnett, that big-hearted attorney of the Salyersville bar, made the editor and wife a most liberal Christmas gift yesterday. The supply consisted of bananas, oranges, home-grown beets, walnuts and apples. His daughter, Mrs. Harry Ramey, had a hand in the gift, for which both have the sincere thanks of our household.

Births.

The population of Salyersville has been boosted two since our last edition. Born, Tuesday, December 16, to the wife of Harry Hammond a nine-pound boy—Richmond; to the wife of Smith Brown, Wednesday, December 17, a girl.

Too Much!

We are told by church and other good people that there has been too much — on the streets of it. We suggest that the law-abiding citizen see this is a stupid foolishness. How many dollars have been wasted on liquor that might have gone to make some poor child happy?

C. D. Sublett, of Charleston, W. Va., came in a few days since for an indefinite visit with his father, H. D. Sublett, and other relatives. Mr. Sublett is superintendent of the United Gas and Fuel Company of his adopted city.

Mrs. S. S. Elam, while in the cellar Thursday, accidentally stepped on a rusty nail, which penetrated her right foot an inch and three-fourths. The accident is proving severely painful, but her friends hope it will give her no danger.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

I am closing up my accounts for New Year. If you are my debtor please pay up. This Means You. E. B. Arnett. Adv. - 2821.

Prof. and Mrs. S. S. Flam of Fairview Farm, have the thanks of the editor and family for a generous supply of spareribs, etc.

Police Judge-elect and Mrs. J. S. Watson have the thanks of the editor and family for some nice home-made sausage.

Wayne Cooper.

An artist who was employed to renovate and retouch the great oil paintings in an old church in Belgium, rendered a bill for \$67 for his services. The church wardens, however, required an itemized bill, and the following bill was duly presented, audited and paid: For correcting the Ten Commandments, \$5.12; For renewing Heaven and adjusting stars, 7.14; For touching up Purgatory and restoring lost souls, 3.06; For brightening up the flames of Hell, putting a new tail on the Devil and doing odd jobs for the damned, 7.17; For putting new stone in David's sling, enlarging head of Goliath, 6.18; For mending the shirt of the Prodigal Son and cleaning his ears, 3.39; For embellishing Pontius Pilate and putting a new ribbon on his bonnet, 3.02; For putting new tail and comb on St. Peter's rooster, 2.20; For re-plumbing and re-gilding left wing of the Guardian angel, 5.18; For washing the servant of the High Priest and putting a new mane on his cheek, 5.02; For taking the spots off the son of Tobias, 19.30; For putting ear rings in Sarah's ears, 5.26; For decorating Noah's ark and new head on Semei, 4.51.

Christmas goods for old and young at Wayne Cooper's. Please call and see, and get prices.

Henry Travis, the 'stone man' of Johnson county, has quit work on the Christian church and gone home. This building is going to be a model of stone architecture and show the enterprise and pride of Salyersville Christians. Indeed, it will be the best building in the Licking river valley.

Mrs. Henry Gattett, whose illness has been maintained from time to time in these colds, is in a very low condition, and her friends entertain little hope of her recovery.

Mrs. Charlie May, of the country, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Higgins, to lay (Thursday.)

L. C. Flam, of Elam, is here on a visit to his sons, B. J. and S. S. Elam.

A Remarkable Source.

Look to any quarter and you will find you will not find quite the same quality and quantity of reading matter as in the unique combination provided by The Youth's Companion. In provision and purpose it is the ideal home paper. Live and wholesome fiction.

Articles of inspiration by men who have achieved. Information at hand that busy people want.

Enough of editorial comment, of science, and of events to keep one abreast of the day. Special Family Pages, Boys' Pages, Girls' pages. The editorial page is unsurpassed by that of any publication. For 1914 there will be eight line serials, 250 shorter stories, besides articles of travel and information, and 1000 bits of fun.

A year of the Youth's Companion as it is today will make the finest investment for your family including all ages.

If you do not know The Companion as it is today, let us send you the announcement for 1914 with sample copies containing the opening chapters of A. S. Pier's fine story "His Father's Son." New subscribers who send \$2.00 for the fifty-two issues of 1914 will receive free the remaining issues of 1913, and a copy of The Companion Practical Home Calendar in addition.

The Youth's Companion, 144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. Subscriptions received at this office.

State Normal A Training School for Teachers.

COURSES: Pedagogy, State Certificate, Life Diploma, County Certificate, Review, Special.

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A SPLENDID CLUBBING BARGAIN!

THE MOUNTAINEER
and
Omnipresent WEEKLY
ENQUIRER

Both One Year For Only **\$1.35**

Subscriptions may be new or renewal.

What the Weekly Enquirer is

It is issued every Thursday, subscription price \$1 per year, and it is one of the best home metropolitan weeklies of today. It has all the facilities of the great DAILY ENQUIRER for obtaining the world's events, and for that reason can give you all the leading news. It carries a great amount of valuable farm matter, crisp editorials and reliable up-to-date market reports. Its numerous departments make it a necessity to the farmer or householder.

This year we advise you to take the combination right now. Call or mail orders to THE MOUNTAINEER.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

COME IN AND SEE OUR MOST IDEAL

CHRISTMAS LINE!

SILVER MESH BAGS..... \$1.50 to \$4
MUFFLERS..... 25c to \$1.50
STICK PINS,
KID GLOVES,
TIES, RINGS,
TOYS AND ALL IDEAL

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

General Line.

W. J. Patrick.

GEO. CARPENTER, President.
A. T. PATRICK, Vice-President.

E. L. STEPHENS, Cashier.
W. R. MAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE SALYERSVILLE NATIONAL BANK,
Salyersville, Kentucky.

CAPITAL..... \$25,000.00
SURPLUS..... 9,000.00

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During the remainder of November you can get Louisville Times

BY MAIL

ONE YEAR..... \$3.00
SIX MONTHS..... \$1.75

You can have THE MOUNTAINEER in addition for one year if you will add a dollar to the price named above for the Times.

The Louisville Times is the best afternoon daily in the South or West. Democratic in politics; fearless in all things. It prints ALL the news ALL the time. This special bargain offer is good only thru this paper and during the remainder of November. No subscriptions accepted for any term except six months and one year. Take advantage of this offer immediately.

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL AT HALF PRICE

During DECEMBER, JANUARY and JANUARY.
THE MOUNTAINEER

has made a special arrangement whereby the Daily Courier Journal can be furnished one year for \$3, six months \$1.75, by mail (Sunday not included) to all persons who give orders during these months. Add a dollar and get THE MOUNTAINEER. Send orders to us.

FURS AND HIDES
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR RAW FURS AND HIDES
Wool on Commission. Write for price-list mentioning this ad.
Established 1897
JOHN WHITE & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.



PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMON CENTER

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION IS
RURAL LIFE'S GREATEST
NEED.

AIM IS HEALTH AND RECREATION

Kentucky Educator Prepares Plan for
Consideration by Coming Confer-
ence at Louisville.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
Frankfort, Ky.—Community organiza-
tion in the rural South with the pub-
lic school as the common center about
which the organized activities of the
countrywide cluster, is the scheme of
Prof. T. J. Coates, supervisor of rural
schools in Kentucky, for reaching the
vital need of rural life.

The rural problem will be the principal subject of discussion at the meeting of the Conference for Education in the South at Louisville next April, and Prof. Coates, who is the representative of the organization in Kentucky, has prepared a paper covering in a general way what he considers the best method of organizing the whole community. The dangers he foresees are the possibility that community life will be organized piecemeal into little unrelated groups with no permanent agency working for the advancement and improvement of all conditions, social, economic and moral.

Prof. Coates' program of organization of a rural community includes the following activities, which he will submit in the Conference for Education:

COMMON INTERESTS.
Health, Recreation.
SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

Studies, experiments, demonstrations; school farm, plants, poultry; home activities; home industry, hand work, art; home making, comfort, beauty; social life, recreation.

FARMERS' CLUB.

Production, farm management, methods of tillage; marketing, co-operative buying and selling; working capital, co-operative credit union; human culture.

BOYS' CLUBS.

Corn Club—Plant life, methods of cultivation; corn and its uses.

Pig Club—Animal life; breeds; methods.

Social Efforts—Debating; drama; sports.

GIRLS' CLUBS.

Canning Club—Plant life; methods of cultivation; canning.

Poultry Club—Animal life; methods, the eggs and its uses.

Home Arts—Needle work; painting; music.

WOMEN'S CLUB.

Home Making—Food; cooking; household management; hygiene; furnishing; labor-saving equipment.

Home Industries—Sewing; weaving; woodwork.

Social Enterprises—A library; literature.

Insurance Companies Comply.

The tangle involving insurance affairs in the state of Kentucky arising over the refusal of insurance companies to comply with rates fixed by the state insurance board, promises to result in a victory for the state commission. This prediction follows an announcement made in Frankfort by members of the commission to the effect that two of the largest fire insurance companies have announced their intention to withdraw from the Kentucky actuarial bureau and continue to do business in this state.

This break in the ranks of the protesting companies is considered a victory by the board and is taken as an indication that other companies will be compelled to fall in line in protection to themselves and accept the terms demanded by the state board.

Fifty-six companies had previously announced their rebellion against the rates named by the state board, and threatened to withdraw all insurance from dwellings unless the board receded from its position. This the latter declined to do.

When seen at Louisville members of the commission were jubilant over developments, and declare they will win their point without further controversy.

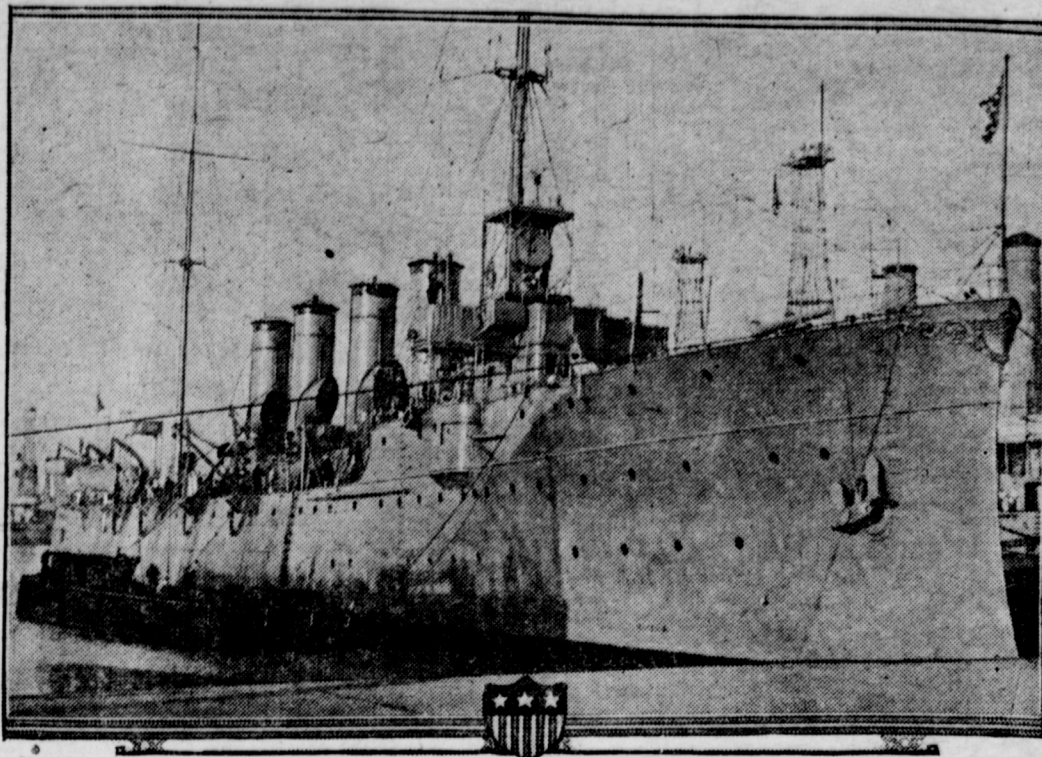
Complete Work on River.

Lock No. 6, thirty-one miles above Frankfort on the Kentucky river, was opened to navigation after being closed for two months while the valves were being repaired. Lock No. 8, near Camp Nelson, where new guides are being built, will be opened about December 20. This will complete the most important work on the river for the season.

Cans 1,000 Quarts Tomatoes.

One Kentucky girl canned 1,000 quarts of tomatoes raised by her on a tenth of an acre, besides supplying her family with all the tomatoes needed for domestic use. She realized a net profit of \$75. She undoubtedly is state champion. The department of agriculture of the United States and Kentucky will push the canning club work in ten counties next year, giving \$100 to the county on condition that it raise an equal amount for the employment of a woman to organize the clubs and supervise the work.

SCOUT CRUISER CHESTER HURRIED TO VERA CRUZ



The scout cruiser Chester being loaded at the Philadelphia navy yard, preparatory to her sailing under hurry orders for Vera Cruz, where she has joined the array of warships now in Mexican waters. The vessel is commanded by Capt. William A. Moffet, formerly commander of the Maine.

FOOD TRUST WAR ON

M'REYNOLDS ORDERS QUIZ OF
COLD STORAGE COMBINE.

Attorney General's Quiz Will Extend
to Every Judicial District Where
There Are Officials.

Washington, Nov. 26.—The administration's first attack on the food trust was taken on Monday when Attorney General McReynolds issued orders for a countrywide investigation of the cold-storage combine which is believed to be responsible for the present high price of eggs.

In addition, several bills are before congress, and early action regulating the cold-storage combine is expected.

The investigation ordered by Attorney General McReynolds will extend into every judicial district where there are federal officials. They are to get complete figures and all the other evidence obtainable bearing on the charge that cold-storage men are withholding eggs and other food products from the market in an effort to raise and sustain prices.

The investigators will report on the number of eggs in storage, the price at which they went in storage, the length of time stored, and the price at which they were sold when taken out. They will ascertain also approximately the number of eggs produced in their respective districts.

EXPECT VOTE FEBRUARY 1

Currency Debate to Continue Until
End of Special Session in
House.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The currency bill, with the amendments proposed by the divided senate banking and currency committee, was laid before the senate on Saturday. Debate on the measure began, but the final vote is not expected much before February 1.

The two factions of the committee, headed by Senator Owen and Senator Hitchcock, filed their divergent views on the administration measure and the bill as passed by the house was made the "unfinished business" of the senate.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25.—Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor at the closing session on Saturday. At the same session John Mitchell retired as fifth vice-president.

Fairfield, Neb., Nov. 25.—One child of C. Sibly was burned to death and another so badly that it will die, when the auto Mr. Sibly was driving skidded on a wet road, upset and caught fire. Mrs. Sibly was severely injured.

Glenwood, Ia., Nov. 26.—Alfred Davis, aged fifty-two, in charge of a department of the Iowa Institution for Feeble-Minded Children here, was killed when his automobile went through the railing of a bridge.

Epernay, France, Nov. 29.—A bi-plane supposed to be a military machine, in landing, hit a hedge and upset. It caught fire and the two occupants were burned to death. Their charred bodies could not be identified.

800 Marines Start South.
Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—The transport Prairie, with 800 marines, sailed for southern waters. Other marines boarded the Prairie. Her destination is Pensacola, Fla., but many believe that the ship will go further south.

Dying in Duel Over Girl.
Ashtown, Ark., Nov. 29.—Jenks and John Anderson, brothers, are dying, following a duel with pistols, in which each received five shots. They fought over the engagement of Jenks to the sweetheart of John.

ASKS BIG MAIL FUND

BURLESON SEEKS \$306,000,000 AP-
PROPRIATION TO RUN POST-
AL SERVICE.

\$106,000,000 FOR THE ARMY

Record-Breaking Estimates for Military Forces Requested of Lawmakers by the War Department—\$25,000,000 for Agriculture.

Washington, Nov. 29.—An appropriation of \$306,000,000 for the postal service for the next fiscal year has been submitted to congress by Postmaster General Burleson. This sum, if granted, will be the greatest allowed for this service in a single appropriation measure.

The estimates contemplate a substantial extension of the parcel post service, which is credited with a large part of the surplus of \$4,500,000 earned by the postal service for the fiscal year just closed.

Representative Madden of Illinois introduced a bill providing that the salaries of assistant postmasters and employees above the clerical grades in first and second class post offices shall be based on the gross receipts of their offices. Assistant postmasters in offices where the gross receipts are less than \$40,000 a year would get 60 per cent. of the postmaster's salary. Where the receipts are over \$40,000 the salaries would vary in accordance with a schedule prepared by Mr. Madden.

One-cent postage promises to be one of the live issues to be fought out in the regular session of congress. No fewer than a dozen bills on the subject already have been introduced, and it is said about half of these provide for penny postage outright.

Record-breaking estimates for army appropriations were laid before congress by the war department. Secretary Garrison transmitted to the house his estimates for the military establishment during the next fiscal year, aggregating \$106,000,000, which is roughly \$10,000,000 more than the figures submitted a year ago for the army bill.

Secretary Houston wants \$25,000,000 appropriated for the agricultural work of the government. His estimates will be submitted to congress this week.

MAYOR SHANK MAY RESIGN

Will Quit If Strike Is Called in Indianapolis—Executive Threatened With Impeachment.

Indianapolis, Nov. 29.—S. L. Shank, mayor of Indianapolis, announced that he would resign in the event of another strike being called in Indianapolis. The mayor, it became known, was threatened on Wednesday by a committee of business men with impeachment proceedings unless he averted labor troubles in the future.

Press Blake Divorce Case.

New York, Nov. 26.—Application for the appointment of a referee to hear testimony in the suit for separation brought by Mrs. Joseph A. Blake was made by counsel for both herself and her husband, a surgeon, before Justice Seabury.

Scores Perish in Panama.

Pocas Del Toro, Panama, Nov. 29.—Scores of lives have been lost as a result of floods in the lowlands. Many of those who perished were laborers employed on the plantations of the United Fruit company.

One Killed in Wreck.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 29.—Ralph Noyes of Malden, Mass., was killed and several others badly hurt when a Canadian Pacific train crashed into a trolley car near Amhurst on Thursday afternoon.

MONROE DOCTRINE O. K.

LORD HALDANE GIVES BRITISH
VIEW ON U. S. POLICY.

Praises America's Attitude Toward Latin Countries and President Wilson's Course.

London, Nov. 29.—The Thanksgiving dinner of the American society here Thursday was noteworthy because of the pronouncement of the British government's endorsement of the Monroe doctrine by Viscount Haldane, lord high chancellor.

Three hundred and fifty American men and women, with a large number of British guests, were present, and they repeatedly cheered Lord Haldane's words.

Robert N. Fairbanks, president of the society, proposed "the king," and Lord Haldane proposed "the president of the United States."

"I recently made a visit to the United States," Lord Haldane said, "and came back not only with a vivid recollection of the cordial welcome I received, but with a deep sense of the high ideals the British and American nations held in common—the high ideals of citizenship of the two countries."

"Before he became president, Woodrow Wilson was a thinking man and a moralist. In studying his career I cannot fail to be impressed by his detached character, and find that he has not ceased to be a thinker and a moralist because he has become the holder of a great office."

Speaking of the Monroe doctrine, he said that the United States considered itself responsible for the liberties of the small nations of that hemisphere.

"I am not sure that anyone should speculate upon the interpretation of that policy," continued the high chancellor, "but I have thought myself at liberty to say what I have. It is true, indeed, that a high spirit and a high aim have been brought into the policy of the United States in its dealings with the adjacent countries, and it is because the president has taken the attitude he has—a step which none can but admire, whatever its consequences may be—that I propose good health to Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the president, and Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the man."

FOUR MEN PERISH AT SEA

Three Members of Crew of Liner
President Lose Lives Attempting
to Rescue Man.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—Four men drowned at sea from the Pacific coast liner President. The President was en route from Seattle to San Francisco and was 50 miles off Coos Bay, Ore., when one of the men was washed overboard. Three members of the crew who went to his rescue were drowned when the small boat in which they put out was swamped.

The drowned were: Clarence Leachman, steamer passenger; J. Shane, fourth officer; O. Jurischuck, quartermaster; H. Hansen, seaman.

Wilson Backs Ousting of Army Man.

Washington, Nov. 27.—President Wilson approved the sentence of dismissal imposed upon First Lieut. Joseph W. Strachan, Philippine scouts, recently convicted at Manila on charges of drunkenness on duty.

Asks Mormon Expulsion Quiz.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Senator Smoot of Utah has asked the state department to investigate the case of John C. Barfus, a Mormon missionary, expelled from Prussia by the German police.

Road Honors W. W. Finley.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Five minutes' suspension of operations of all kinds over the Southern railway occurred on Friday during the funeral of the late W. W. Finley, president of the road.

MAYOR RESIGNS

KEYS TURNED IN BY SHANK, WHO
RESIGNS AFTER FAILING TO
PREVENT A STRIKE.

No Interference With Property Rights
Will Be Tolerated, Says New
Executive.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Facing a probable suit for impeachment, Samuel Lewis Shank resigned as mayor of Indianapolis. Harry R. Wallace, city controller, immediately took the oath of office as Shank's successor. His first official act was to issue a statement that, during the next six weeks, at the expiration of which his term will cease, he personally will direct the police department. He also stated that while he is mayor no interference with property rights or with the rights of citizens to conduct their business within the law will be tolerated. The members of the police department either will follow his orders or be forced out of service.

"I shall do my duty impartially and fearlessly," said Mayor Wallace. "I shall expect all officers of the city to do theirs or make way for those who will. The police situation at this time is so critical that I intend to take personal charge as long as it is necessary. That is all that I have to say. This is no time for talk, but for performance. When my duties end I want my acts to speak for themselves."

PISTOLS, AMMUNITION SEIZED.

New York.—Ten thousand rounds of rifle and revolver ammunition were seized by customs inspectors aboard the steamer Seminole, lying at her pier here. The Seminole is to sail for Haiti and San Domingo. Six automatic revolvers also were found. The confiscated ammunition was hidden in many parts of the vessel. The Seminole's officers said they placed the responsibility on members of the ship's crew. The ammunition was taken to New Jersey to be destroyed and the revolvers to the custom house.

HATCHET FIEND AT WORK.

Muskogee, Okla.—A mysterious murderer, who chops his victims to death with a hatchet, has made his appearance in this city, and already has slain two aged business men, leaving no clew leading to the establishment of his identity.

MUST SERVE HIS TIME.

New York.—Daniel H. Tolman, "King of the Loan Sharks," must serve six months in the penitentiary for usury. In so deciding the appellate division upheld the lower court which imposed sentence.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 77½¢@78¢, No. 3 white 77¢@77½¢, No. 4 white 75¢@76½¢, No. 2 yellow 76½¢@77¢, No. 3 yellow 75¢@76¢, No. 2 mixed 74½¢@75¢, No. 3 mixed 74¢@74½¢, white ear 74¢@77¢, yellow ear 74¢@77¢, mixed ear 74¢@76¢. New corn is quoted as follows: No. 3 white 71¢@72¢, No. 3 white 69¢@71¢, No. 3 yellow 68½¢@72¢, No. 4 yellow 66½¢@68¢, No. 3 mixed 67¢@68¢, No. 4 mixed 66¢@67½¢, yellow ear 64¢@67¢, mixed ear 64¢@65¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19.25@19.50, standard timothy \$18.25@18.50, No. 2 timothy \$17@17.50, No. 3 timothy \$15@15.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$17, No. 2 clover mixed \$15, No. 1 clover \$14.75@15, No. 2 clover \$12.75@13.

Oats—No. 2 white 43¢, standard 41½¢@42¢, No. 3 white 41½¢@42¢, No. 4 white 40¢@41¢, No. 2 mixed 41½¢@42¢, No. 3 mixed 41¢@41½¢, No. 4 mixed 40¢@40½¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red 95¢@96½¢, No. 3 red 93¢@94¢.

Poultry—Old hens, weighing over 4½ lbs, 15¢; hens, under 4½ lbs, 13½¢; roosters, 9½¢; springers, 15¢; spring ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 12¢; ducks, under 4 lbs, 12¢; turkeys, toms, old, 10 lbs and over, 15½¢@16¢; turkey hens, old, 10 lbs and over, 15½¢@16¢; young turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 15½¢@16¢; turkey culis, 8¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 41¢, firsts 39¢, ordinary firsts 34¢, seconds 24¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$6.50@7.50, extra \$7.60@7.75; butcher steers, extra \$7.35@7.50, good to choice \$6.50@7.25, common to fair \$5.625; heifers, extra \$7.25@7.50, good to choice \$6.25@7.25, common to fair \$4.75@6; cows, extra \$6.10@6.25, good to choice \$5.60@6, common to fair \$3.50@5.25; canners \$3.25@4.25.

Bulls—Bologna \$5.75@6.40, extra \$6.50, fat bulls \$6.25@6.50.

Calves—Extra \$11.25@11.50, fair to good \$8.50@11, common and large \$5@10.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$7.95@8, good to choice packers and butchers, \$7.90@8, mixed packers \$7.70@7.90, stags \$4@7, common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.50@7.65, extra \$7.70@7.75, light shippers \$7.25@7.65, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$5@7.

Sheep—Extra \$4.25, good to choice \$3.75@4.15, common to fair \$2@3.50. Lambs—Extra \$7.25, good to choice \$6.75@7.15, common to fair \$5@6.50.

FOUGHT POSSES, KILLS HIMSELF.

Canton, Ill.—After fighting several hundred men for 13 hours, Frank McAdams, who murdered his wife at a Thanksgiving dance, at Cuba, killed himself. Hundreds of shots were fired. The jaw of Policeman Hagaman, who attempted to make the arrest, was shattered with a bullet. A four-year-old daughter of the McAdamses escaped injury, although she was on her mother's lap when Mrs. McAdams was killed. Jealousy was given as the cause of the initial tragedy.

Pain In Back and Rheumatism

are the daily torment of thousands. To effectually cure these troubles you must remove the cause. Foley Kidney Pills begin to work for you from the first dose, and exert so direct and beneficial an action in the kidneys and bladder that the pain and torment of kidney trouble soon disappears.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

Ben Wood

Young widows talk too much about the joys of married life to suit an old bachelor.

ERUPTION SPREAD ON FACE

810 East Elm St., Streator, Ill.—"A running sore broke out above my right eye, which spread over my eye face. It started as a small pimple. I scratched it open and the contents of this small pimple ran down my face. Wherever this ran a new sore appeared. They itched and burned terribly; I couldn't touch my face it burned so. It disfigured my face terribly and I couldn't be seen for everyone was afraid of it. It looked like a disease of some kind; it was all red and a heavy white crust on it. Everybody kept out of my way, afraid it would spread. I lost rest at night and I couldn't bear to have anything touch my face, not even the pillow. I had to lie on the back of the head. I was always glad when morning came so I could get up. It was extremely painful.

"At last I thought of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I commenced using them. It took three weeks to complete the cure." (Signed) Miss Caroline Miller, Apr. 30, 1918.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Poor Charities.

There are charity societies, as all the world knows, that only give to the poor a quarter or a half cent of every dollar they take in, most of their subscriptions going for salaries to officers and investigators for expensive rentals, etc.

Richard March, the charity expert of Denver, Colo., was condemning these charities. He said:

"A man's wife shouted up to him the other day:

"Don't you think this blue overcoat with the strapped-in back is too new and fashionable, George, to give away?"

"It's the agent of the Alpha Incorporated Charities that's at the door, isn't it?"

"Yes, dear."

"Then let the coat go," said George. "It'll be old enough and old-fashioned enough before it gets to the poor dub that is shivering for it now."

Her Aid.

"If that girl ever gets into danger in a lonely place she can signal for help with her collar."

"How could she do anything like that?"

"I noticed it is wireless."

Hint to Husbands.

Knicker—Is Smith an optimist? Bocker—Yes; as soon as the tariff bill was signed he cut his wife's allowance because the cost of living is coming down.—New York Sun.

What are

Post Toasties?

Thin wafer bits of choice Indian Corn—perfectly cooked; delicately flavoured; then toasted to an appetizing golden brown, and packed in tightly sealed packages without being touched by hand.

"Toasties" are for breakfast or any other meal—served direct from package with cream or milk, and a sprinkling of sugar.

Post Toasties are convenient, save a lot of time and please the palate immensely!

But after all, a trial is the best answer.

Grocers everywhere sell

Post Toastie

NO PEACE UNTIL HUERTA LETS GO USURPED POWER

President Says in Message Prestige of Dictator Is Crumbling and End Is Near.

WANTS MONEY BILL PASSED

Urges Enactment of Legislation to Make Farming a More Efficient Business.

LET SHERMAN LAW STAND

Primary Elections for Selection of Candidates for Presidency Urged—Ultimate Independence of Philippines an Obligation—Double Duty Toward Alaska—Employers' Liability.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The following is President Wilson's complete message delivered to congress today:

In pursuance of my constitutional duty to "give to the congress information of the state of the Union," I take the liberty of addressing you on several matters which ought, as it seems to me, particularly to engage the attention of your honorable bodies, as of all who study the welfare of the nation.

I shall ask your indulgence if I venture to depart in some degree from the usual custom of setting before you formal review the many matters which have engaged the attention and filled for the action of the several departments of the government or which look to them for early treatment in the future, because the list is long, very long, and would suffer the abbreviation to which I should like to subject it. I shall submit to the reports of the heads of the several departments, in which these subjects are set forth in careful detail, and beg that they may receive the thoughtful attention of your committees and of all members of the congress who may have the leisure to study them. Their obvious importance, constituting the very substance of business of the government, makes them and emphasis on my part unnecessary.

Country Is at Peace.

The country, I am thankful to say, at peace with all the world, and my happy manifestations multiply out of us of a growing cordiality and sense of community of interest among nations, foreshadowing an age of peace and good will. More and more readily each decade do the nations manifest, their willingness to themselves by solemn treaty to processes of peace, the processes of frankness and fair concession. So the United States has stood at the head of such negotiations. She will, I earnestly hope and confidently believe, give fresh proof of her sincere adherence to the cause of international friendship by ratifying the severest treaties of arbitration awaiting approval by the senate. In addition to this, it has been the privilege of the government of state to gain the assent in principle, of no less than 31 nations, representing four-fifths of the population of the world, to the negotiation of treaties by which it shall be agreed that whenever differences of interest or of policy arise which are not resolved by the ordinary processes of diplomacy they shall be analyzed, discussed, and decided upon by a tribunal chosen by parties before either nation determines its course of action.

There is only one possible standard by which to determine controversies on the United States and other nations, and that is compounded of two elements: Our own honor and our obligations to the peace of the world. A test so compounded is easily to be made to govern both the establishment of new treaty obligations and the interpretation of those already assumed.

Huerta Must Let Go.

There is but one cloud upon our horizon. That has shown itself to the eyes of us, and hangs over Mexico, can be no certain prospect of peace in America until General Huerta rendered his usurped authority dead; until it is understood on all sides, indeed, that such pretended claims will not be countenanced by the government of the United States. We are the constitutional government of the world; we are more than its champions; because they can our neighbors, to whom we would wish in every way to prove of our friendship, work in our own development in peace. Mexico has no government. The attempt to maintain one City of Mexico has broken and a mere military despotism is set up which has hardly more semblance of national authority than the usurpation of Huerta, who, after a prompt to play the part of a president, has at last cast off the pretense of legal right and himself dictator. As a condition of affairs in Mexico which has made it impossible for us to determine whether even the most

elementary and fundamental rights of her own people or of the citizens of other countries resident within her territory can long be successfully safeguarded, and which threatens, if long continued, to imperil the interests of peace, order and tolerable life in the lands immediately to the south of us. Even if the usurper had succeeded in his purposes, in despite of the constitution of the republic and the rights of its people, he would have set up nothing but a precarious and hateful power, which could have lasted but a little while, and whose eventual downfall would have left the country in a more deplorable condition than ever. But he has not succeeded. He has forfeited the respect and the moral support even of those who were at one time willing to see him succeed. Little by little he has been completely isolated. By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling and the collapse is not far away. We shall not, I believe, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting. And then, when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distressed Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.

Currency Reform.

I turn to matters of domestic concern. You already have under consideration a bill for the reform of our system of banking and currency, for which the country waits with impatience, as for something fundamental to its whole business life and necessary to set credit free from arbitrary and artificial restraints. I need not say how earnestly I hope for its early enactment into law. I take leave to beg that the whole energy and attention of the senate be concentrated upon it till the matter is successfully disposed of. And yet I feel that the request is not needed—that the members of that great house need no urging in this service to the country.

I present to you, in addition, the urgent necessity that special provision be made also for facilitating the credit needs by the farmers of the country. The pending currency bill does the farmers a great service. It puts them upon an equal footing with other business men and masters of enterprise, as it should; and upon its passage they will find themselves quit of many of the difficulties which now hamper them in the field of credit. The farmers, of course, ask and should be given no special privilege, such as extending to them the credit of the government itself. What they need and should obtain is legislation which will make their own abundant and substantial credit resources available as a foundation for joint, concerted local action in their own behalf in getting the capital they must use. It is to this we should now address ourselves.

Allowed to Lag.

It has, singularly enough, come to pass that we have allowed the industry of our farms to lag behind the other activities of the country in its development. I need not stop to tell you how fundamental to the life of the Nation is the production of its food. Our thoughts may ordinarily be concentrated upon the cities and the hives of industry, upon the cries of the crowded market place and the clangor of the factory, but it is from the quiet interstices of the open valleys and the free hillside that we draw the sources of life and of prosperity, from the farm and the ranch, from the forest and the mine. Without these every street would be silent, every office deserted, every factory fallen into disrepair. And yet the farmer does not stand upon the same footing with the forester and the miner in the market of credit. He is the servant of the seasons. Nature determines how long he must wait for his crops, and will not be hurried in his processes. He may give his note, but the season of its maturity depends upon the season when his crop matures, lies at the gates of the market where his products are sold. And the security he gives is of a character not known in the broker's office or as familiarly as it might be on the counter of the banker.

Efficiency in Farming.

The agricultural department of the government is seeking to assist as never before to make farming an efficient business, of wide co-operative effort, in quick touch with the markets for foodstuffs. The farmers and the government will henceforth work together as real partners in this field, where we now begin to see our way very clearly and where many intelligent plans are already being put into execution. The treasury of the United States has, by a timely and well-considered distribution of its deposits, facilitated the moving of the crops in the present season and prevented the scarcity of available funds too often experienced at such times. But we must not allow ourselves to depend upon extraordinary expedients. We must add the means by which the farmer may make his credit constantly and easily available and command when he will the capital by which to support and expand his business. We lag behind many other great countries of the modern world in attempting to do this. Systems of rural credit have been studied and developed on the other side of the water while we left our farmers to shift for themselves in the ordinary money market. You have but to look about you in any rural district to see the result, the handicap and embarrassment which have been put upon those who produce our food.

Study Rural Credit.

Conscious of this backwardness and neglect on our part, the congress recently authorized the creation of a special commission to study the various systems of rural credit which

have been put into operation in Europe, and this commission is already prepared to report. Its report ought to make it easier for us to determine what methods will be best suited to our own farmers. I hope and believe that the committees of the senate and house will address themselves to this matter with the most fruitful results, and I believe that the studies and recently formed plans of the department of agriculture may be made to serve them very greatly in their work of framing appropriate and adequate legislation. It would be indiscreet and presumptuous in anyone to dogmatize upon so great and many-sided a question, but I feel confident that common counsel will produce the results we must all desire.

Let Sherman Law Stand.

Turn from the farm to the world of business which centers in the city and in the factory, and I think that all thoughtful observers will agree that the immediate service we owe the business communities of the country is to prevent private monopoly more effectually than it has yet been prevented. I think it will be easily agreed that we should let the Sherman anti-trust law stand, unaltered, as it is, with its debatable ground about it, but that we should as much as possible reduce the area of that debatable ground by further and more explicit legislation; and should also supplement that great act by legislation which will not only clarify it but also facilitate its administration and make it fairer to all concerned. No doubt we shall all wish, and the country will expect, this to be the central subject of our deliberations during the present session; but it is a subject so many-sided and so deserving of careful and discriminating discussion that I shall take the liberty of addressing you upon it in a special message at a later date than this. It is of capital importance that the business men of this country should be relieved of all uncertainties of law with regard to their enterprises and investments and a clear path indicated which they can travel without anxiety. It is as important that they should be relieved of embarrassment and set free to prosper as that private monopoly should be destroyed. The ways of action should be thrown wide open.

I turn to a subject which I hope can be handled promptly and without serious controversy of any kind. I mean the method of selecting nominees for the presidency of the United States. I feel confident that I do not misinterpret the wishes or the expectations of the country when I urge the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections throughout the country at which the voters of the several parties may choose their nominees for the presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions. I venture the suggestion that this legislation should provide for the retention of party conventions, but only for the purpose of declaring and accepting the verdict of the primaries and formulating the platforms of the parties; and I suggest that these conventions should consist not of delegates chosen for this single purpose, but of the nominees for congress, the nominees for vacant seats in the senate of the United States, the senators whose terms have not yet closed, the national committees, and the candidates for the presidency themselves, in order that platforms may be framed by those responsible to the people for carrying them into effect.

Independence for Philippines.

These are all matters of vital domestic concern, and besides them, outside the charmed circle of our own national life in which our affections command us, as well as our obligations, there stand out our obligations toward our territories overseas. Here we are trustees. Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, are ours, once regarded as mere possessions, are no longer to be selfishly exploited; they are part of the domain of public conscience and of serviceable and enlightened statesmanship. We must administer them for the people who live in them and with the same sense of responsibility to them as toward our own people in our domestic affairs. No doubt we shall successfully enough blind Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands to ourselves by ties of justice and affection, but the performance of our duty toward the Philippines is a more difficult and debatable matter. We can satisfy the obligations of generous justice toward the people of Porto Rico by giving them the ample and familiar rights and privileges accorded our own citizens in our own territory and our obligations toward the people of Hawaii by perfecting the provisions of self-government already granted them, but in the Philippines we must go further. We must hold steadily in view their ultimate independence, and we must move toward the time of that independence as steadily as the way can be cleared and the foundations thoughtfully and permanently laid.

Test of Responsibility.

Acting under the authority conferred upon the president by congress, I have already accorded the people of the islands a majority in both houses of their legislative body by appointing five instead of four native citizens to the membership of the commission. I believe that in this way we shall make proof of their capacity in counsel and their sense of the responsibility in the exercise of political power, and that the success of this step will be sure to clear our view for the steps which are to follow. Step by step we should extend and perfect the system of self-government in the islands, making test of them and modifying them as experience discloses their successes and their failures; that we

should more and more put under the control of the native citizens of the archipelago the essential instruments of their life, their local instrumentalities of government, their schools, all the common interests of their communities, and so by counsel and experience set up a government which all the world will see to be suitable to a people whose affairs are under their own control. At last, I hope and believe, we are beginning to gain the confidence of the Filipino peoples. By their counsel and experience, rather than by our own, we shall learn how best to serve them and how soon it will be possible and wise to withdraw our supervision. Let us once find the path and set out with firm and confident tread upon it and we shall not wander from it or linger upon it.

Double Duty Toward Alaska.

A duty faces us with regard to Alaska which seems to me very pressing and very imperative; perhaps I should say a double duty, for it concerns both the political and the material development of the territory. The people of Alaska should be given the full territorial form of government, and Alaska, as a storehouse, should be unlocked. One key to it is a system of railways. These the government should itself build and administer, and the ports and terminals it should itself control in the interest of all who wish to use them for the service and development of the country and its people.

But the construction of railways is only the first step; is only thrusting in the key to the storehouse and throwing back the lock and opening the door. How the tempting resources of the country are to be exploited is another matter, to which I shall take the liberty of from time to time calling your attention, for it is a policy which must be worked out by well-considered stages, not upon theory, but upon lines of practical expediency. It is part of our general problem of conservation. We have a freer hand in working out the problem in Alaska than in the states of the Union; and yet the principle and object are the same, wherever we touch it. We must use the resources of the country, not lock them up. There need be no conflict or jealousy as between state and federal authorities, for there can be no essential difference of purpose between them. The resources in question must be used, but not destroyed or wasted; used, but not monopolized upon any narrow idea of individual rights as against the abiding interests of communities. That a policy can be worked out by conference and concession which will release these resources and yet not jeopard or dissipate them, I for one have no doubt; and it can be done on lines of regulation which need be no less acceptable to the people and governments of the states concerned than to the people and government of the nation at large, whose heritage these resources are. We must bend our counsels to this end. A common purpose ought to make agreement easy.

Specially Important.

Three or four matters of special importance and significance I beg that you will permit me to mention in closing.

Our bureau of mines ought to be equipped and empowered to render even more effectual service than it renders now in improving the conditions of mine labor and making the mines more economically productive as well as more safe. This is an all-important part of the work of conservation; and the conservation of human life and energy lies even nearer to our interest than the preservation from waste of our material resources.

We owe it, in mere justice to the railway employees of the country, to provide for them a fair and effective employers' liability act; and a law that we can stand by in this matter will be no less to the advantage of those who administer the railroads of the country than to the advantage of those whom they employ. The experience of a large number of the states abundantly proves that.

We ought to devote ourselves to meeting pressing demands of plain justice like this as earnestly as to the accomplishment of political and economic reforms. Social justice comes first. Law is the machinery for its realization and is vital only as it expresses and embodies it.

Safety at Sea.

An international congress for the discussion of all questions that affect safety at sea is now sitting in London at the suggestion of our own government. So soon as the conclusions of that congress can be learned and considered we ought to address ourselves, among other things, to the prompt alleviation of the very unsafe, unjust, and burdensome conditions which now surround the employment of sailors and render it extremely difficult to obtain the services of spirited and competent men such as every ship needs if it is to be safely handled and brought to port.

May I not express the very real pleasure I have experienced in co-operating with this congress and sharing with it the labors of common service to which it has devoted itself so unreservedly during the past seven months of uncomplaining concentration upon the business of legislation? Surely it is a proper and pertinent part of my report on "the state of the Union" to express my admiration for the diligence, the good temper, and the full comprehension of public duty which has already been manifested by both the houses; and I hope that it may not be deemed an impertinent intrusion of myself into the picture if I say with how much and how constant satisfaction I have availed myself of the privilege of putting my time and energy at their disposal alike in counsel and in action.

ABAS MIDDLE-MAN

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE OPENS FIGHT ON HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Kentucky is First State of Union to Establish Free State Marketing Bureau.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Louisville, Ky.—Elimination of the "middle-man" between Kentucky farmers and consumers of farm products in the cities of the state with a view of reducing prices to the consumer and insuring larger profits for the producers is the end sought in the establishment of a state free marketing bureau in Louisville, by the state board of agriculture.

Announcement of this latest attack on the "high-cost-of-living" was made by Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman, following a meeting of the Association of Commissioners of Agriculture of the Southern States at The Seelbach. The plan was broached by Mr. Newman at this session and endorsed by his colleagues.

The commissioners of agriculture of the South not only passed a resolution favoring the establishment of similar bureaus throughout the Southern States, affiliated with the organization, but conducted by the individual boards of agriculture, but also favored a bureau of the federal government co-operating with the state bureaus. Through this means it is expected to attack the problem of living from a new angle.

Commissioner Newman's suggestion came as a surprise to other members of the association at the convention, but they fell into immediate accord with his views.

Commissioner Newman told the commissioners he had worked out a plan for establishing a free state marketing bureau for Kentucky. Since no state had taken this step, and since what was done in Kentucky would either meet the approval of the public or its censure, he said he felt he would like to submit his entire plans to his fellow-commissioners before announcing it to the public.

ROAD OF COAL SLACK.

Greenville, Ky.—The good roads movement in Muhlenberg county continues to be the most absorbing topic of conversation. D. Ward King addressed the citizens of the county at the courthouse here Saturday, November 29, under the auspices of Muhlenberg fiscal court. The citizens of Greenville put the proposition to the citizens of Central City and the fiscal court to reconstruct a stretch of road seven miles in length from Greenville to Central City by having spread upon it a layer of coal slack twelve inches thick. Coal slack can be easily obtained from the mines scattered along the road, and the proposition has been accepted and work begun. It is thought that by this method this particular road will continue in good condition during the entire winter.

DR. AMOSS GOES TO VICKSBURG.

Cadiz, Ky.—Dr. David A. Amoss, of Cobb, who, accompanied by his wife, has been on a trip through Iowa and other Western States, has decided to locate in Vicksburg, Miss., for the practice of his profession, and has ordered his household goods, etc., shipped to that place from Cobb. Dr. Amoss was a defendant in practically all the "night rider" suits of this section several years ago.

WARM WEATHER SPOILS MEAT.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—During the recent cold wave which swept this region farmers in all parts of the county killed hogs, and as a result of the unprecedented hot weather which followed practically all the joints have spoiled and meat is being hauled out in wagon loads and thrown away. The loss will amount to thousands of dollars.

NICHOLAS COUNTY SCHOOL FAIR.

Carlisle, Ky.—The Nicholas county rural schools will hold their annual school fair in this city December 18 and 19. Exhibits of the work of the schools are now being prepared for the fair, and Miss Lida E. Gardner, county school superintendent, announces that the prize lists will be completed in a few days. This will be the third annual school fair held here.

PERNICIOUS POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

Cadiz, Ky.—T. M. Milligan, a post-office inspector, of Washington, has been here recently investigating the charges of "pernicious political activity" against Postmaster G. P. Thomas. Affidavits by a number of citizens were taken by Mr. Milligan, which will be passed upon by the department in Washington in due time.

VISIT STATE HOSPITAL.

Kopkinsville, Ky.—Members of the state board of control of charitable institutions of Tennessee spent a day in the city as the guests of Dr. H. Sights, superintendent of the Western Kentucky state hospital. In the party were Dr. Douglas, superintendent of the Central State hospital of Tennessee; Dr. Harris, of Vanderbilt university; Judge Hall, of Nashville, and Mrs. Handley and Jackson, prominent Tennessee alienists. They expressed themselves as highly pleased.

WILD HOGS DO DAMAGE.

Barbourville, Ky.—To abate to some extent the ravages of a drove of hogs in the Turkey Creek country of Knox county a big hunt has been planned, in which a number of local sportsmen will take part. Several years ago a farmer on Turkey Creek, a mountainous and sparsely settled district, turned a drove of hogs out to exist on the beech mast, which is plentiful in the Turkey Creek region. He was never able to round up his drove, which has multiplied to such an extent that there are now believed to be over 100 of the animals, which have grown ferocious with the years of liberty. The few farms in that section have been scenes of depredations of the hogs, cornfields being devastated and fences torn down. Several dogs have been torn to pieces, according to reports, while attacking the brutes. Several of the wild hogs have been killed but no concentrated effort has ever been made before to rid the community of them.

TEACHERS HAVE GOOD PROGRAM.

Owensboro, Ky.—The teachers of the First and Third congressional districts closed a two-day conference here. A number of prominent educators were on the program, among whom are McHenry Rhoades, Lexington, state supervisor of schools; N. C. Hammack, president of the Kentucky Educational association; Prof. R. P. Halleck, Louisville; Dr. William F. Rock, supervisor of the Indiana schools, and Dr. Ora Samuel Gray, Boston. Dr. Ward King, of Split-log drag fame, addressed the teachers on good roads. Mr. King gave a demonstration of the use of the split-log drag on one of the country roads under the auspices of the Owensboro Chamber of Commerce.

FIRE STOPS MURDER TRIAL.

Hazard, Ky.—An alarm of fire stopped the argument of Senator Hogg, one of the half dozen attorneys in the case of the commonwealth against Emma Eversole, who shot and killed her husband, Mac Eversole, former sheriff of Perry county, last September. The fire was discovered in room 15 at the Combs' Hotel and was extinguished with but slight damage.

There was a large gathering of women to hear the arguments and the stampede with a probable loss of life stopped by prompt action of Sheriff Horn and his deputies who held the crowd back long enough to give the people time to collect their wits and act with prudence.

WILL INVITE CHAMP CLARK.

Louisville, Ky.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Henry Watterson will be asked to deliver addresses at the unveiling of the statue of George D. Prentice, which was presented to the board of trustees of the Louisville public library by the Louisville Courier Journal and The Times. The committee appointed to decide where the statue shall stand has announced that it will be placed in front of the main entrance to the library. The base of the statue will be of Bowling Green stone. Including the base the total height will be about eleven feet. The date for the unveiling has not yet been announced.

FARMERS FAILED TO ATTEND.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—The Farmers Institute held four days' session last week. The teachers performed their work admirably, but the farmers failed to attend as they should have, and as a rule manifested little interest. Only twenty-five to thirty-five attended each day. Those who attended are extravagant in their praises of the institution. Sixty high school boys and girls attended the afternoon sessions. The girls were specially interested in Miss Aubin Chinn's talks and experiments. Miss Chinn was the official instructor in home economics.

MOONSHINING ON INCREASE.

Whitesburg, Ky.—A party of revenue officers, led by United States Marshal W. B. Adington, raided five large moonshine stills along the headwaters of Pound river, in Wise county, Va. Three alleged moonshiners, Creed Wells, Daug Wampler and Hugh Elliott were arrested. This was the most important moonshine raid made along the border in several weeks. Moonshining seems to be on the increase along the mountain border.

MAKING HANDLES FOR BASKETS.

Hickman, Ky.—The Erie Basket Co. is installing the machinery for its new plant. It began operations with handle machines. This company manufactures handles of all kinds, berry baskets, strawberry boxes, etc. Its headquarters are in Canada. It is the only concern of this kind in Western Kentucky.

ADAPTED FOR FRUIT GROWING.

Hickman, Ky.—The expert sent out from the department of agriculture at Washington to study the adaptability of this section to fruit growing has made a very favorable report of the country from Paducah to Reelfoot lake, below Hickman, saying that this part of western Kentucky as well as the Ozark belt of Missouri may be called "The Land of the Big Red Apple." Very little fruit is now grown in this section, the attention of farmers being given to cotton.

Santa Claus Headquarters!

For many days Old Kris Kringle has been unloading his big aeroplane in front of our store and packing them on our counters and under our counters and all about and around and under. This is the place to SEE HIS DISPLAY.

Everything for Yourself and Presents to Your Friends. Shop Early!

. FAIRYLAND .

**Newest and Purest
Holiday Goods!**

The Place to Get Your Holiday Goods!

Anything

Everything

TOYLAND

Bring your children to our sanctum of Toys! We have everything to delight the hearts of the tots and the bigger children.

TOYLAND

Bargain Counters.

You will find everything on our Bargain Counters to complete your wife's joy. We have both tinware and enamelware buckets, pans, coffee pots, kettles, etc., etc., etc., at from 5 to 15 cents.

CANDIES

We have the finest and most toothsome canies, prices ranging from 5-cent to \$1.50 boxes. The very thing to lighten your sweet-heart's heart and make her say yes. We also have an excellent penny line.

Jewelry.

Let us suggest, ladies, that you come to our store and buy your husband or lover a pair of cuff buttons, collar buttons, tie clasp, stick pin, ring, watch chain or fob for Christmas. Bracelets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spearmint Chewing Gum..... 5 cents
Pipes..... All prices
All canned goods..... Popular prices
Soaps..... All prices
Hosiery, suspenders, collars, ties, etc..... All prices
All kinds of shirts and underwear..... All prices
Overalls and jackets..... Popular prices
Teas and spices; sugar, granulated, 6; brown, 6 1-4; bakers' red, 25
Salmon, three cans..... 25 cents
Shotguns, single barrel, \$4; double barrel, \$15. Ammunition.

Shop Before the Rush.

Alonzo The Elite Grocer Keeton

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR!

JUST IMAGINE!

Do You Reckon it Will be So? Nothin' Impossible!

Last Saturday morning, as we were resting (in agony) at our desk giving thought as where the next dollar was to come from, an Angel from the Heaven of Prosperity came, reposed upon our shoulder and sang, the tuning being something like this:

"Weep not, fair man, for within ten years THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEER will be a forty-page daily newspaper, and there you shall be rewarded for the distress and self-sacrifice through which you are now going. The Lord God sends me as a special messenger to sing this psalm unto you. He will open the eyes of Salyersville and Magoffin county and cause them to thank you for the pocketbook as their megaphone and pay you a pension for the dog's life you are now enduring.

They will do it for this reason: Salyersville will be bordered on Burning Fork by J. V. Kelley by J. V. Kelley's residence; on the river by Jasper Owen's residence; down the river by Cannel City; on State Road Fork by the Johnson county line; on Middle Fork by that stream's western hillside.

W. J. Patrick will be minister to the Court of St. James.

Walter R. Prater will be trying to appease the wrath of Mexico. B. J. Elam will have succeeded Jerome in the Thaw case.

Ed Pendleton will be dean of the law department of Harvard. T. Jack Arnett will be Secretary of State.

William O. Howard will be Governor of some unborn State. Harry Ramey will be envoy to Russia.

D. D. Sublett and two sons also will be in the Cabinet.

N. P. Howard will be Governor of Kentucky, with several oil wells in Magoffin county.

J. S. Watson will be Appellate Judge.

Grant Anderson will be Chief of Police of your coming metropolitan city.

John W. Howard will be Supreme Judge.

Augustus Arnett will be Attorney General.

Dr. Wallis Bailey will be Representative in Congress.

A. T. Patrick will be Secretary of War.

John H. Gardner will be Vice President.

Judge D. W. Gardner will be minister to France.

E. B. Arnett will be running a wholesale house near the present location of Elsie.

Captain Jeff Prater will be financing a railroad from Quebec, Canada, to Salyersville.

Alonzo Keeton will be a millionaire grocer.

W. P. Carpenter will be running a \$100,000 store near the present site of Bradley.

R. C. Minix will be in a five-acre pressed brick grocery house on Broadway.

Pastor Muncy will be preaching in a \$500,000 edifice on Main street.

S. S. Elam will be Secretary of Agriculture.

Prof. J. G. Austin will be running Magoffin Institute with an enrollment of 3,000.

W. S. Flint will be assistant editor of THE MOUNTAINEER and taking photographs of wireless.

Dale Sublett will have perfected perpetual motion.

F. C. Lacy will be clerk of court of Appeals.

Frank Blair will be Judge of Magoffin county.

Martha Arnett will be Superintendent of Public Instruction.

N. P. Adams will be Postmaster General.

Drs. Kash, Connellev, Cisco, Dixon, Adams and Bailey will be on the State Board of Health.

Bruce Litteral will be proprietor of the Phoenix Hotel.

Jilson Adams will have a \$25,000 tonsorial parlor.

J. P. Adams will be Mayor of the city.

Judge Roe Salyer will be Senator from this district.

Alex H. Adams will be Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky.

Robert Reed will be police detective.

J. S. Adams will be president of Transylvania University.

Chuck Patrick will have an international telephone system.

E. L. Stephens will be United States Treasurer.

Wayne Cooper will be giving bargains in cathedral canons.

Taylor Prater and two sons, Jim and Puff, will be manufacturing noiseless automobiles.

J. D. Heckstra will be manufacturing artificial gas.

J. F. Cooper will still be the popular landlord of the Institute dormitories.

K. C. Goodman will be at the head of the city schools.

Sol Mann will be running a \$150,000 theater.

David Rudd will be lieutenant of police.

Henry Howington will be at the head of the city waterworks.

Eugene Higgins will be chief of the fire department.

Cyrus Cooper will be running a public library.

Warren Keeton will be running a training school for knights of the grip.

Henry Moore will be running a garage on Thirteenth street.

John Case will still be taking Sunday school.

Flo Patrick will be running the Salyersville Y. M. C. A.

The Angel spoke many more names, but, alas! we were not able to catch them even with shorthand.

CONFLAGRATION

Costs Hindman \$35,000
---Happened Saturday.

The business portion of Hindman, the county seat of Knott county, was wiped out Saturday morning by a fire which originated in one of the rooms of the Taulbee-Bailey Hotel building. It was discovered a little after 6 o'clock, and continued burning until everything in reach was destroyed.

The losses are estimated at nearly \$35,000, divided as follows: Frances Day Company, general store, \$14,000; Taulbee-Bailey Hotel and general store, 9,000; Napier & Amburgy, general store, 5,000; Hindman National Bank, 3,000; Judge Napier's barn, 800.

The burned territory takes in both sides of the street from the courthouse to the street. Insurance will cover only one fifth of the loss.

More Pay.

Treasurer Rhea mailed checks last Wednesday amounting to \$92,001.69 to the city school teachers and \$400,438.62 to rural school teachers for the first payment of salary due in December. The law provides that two instalments of the money due the school teachers shall be paid during the month of December.

All Magoffin county teachers were in Saturday and were paid off.

COAL IS BIG ASSET Weekly Letters

Figures on Resources of Old Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The principal mineral product of Kentucky is coal, which in value constitutes about three-fourths of the State's total mineral output.

In 1912 the total value of Kentucky's mineral production was \$22,452,984, of which the coal output made \$16,854,207, according to figures compiled by the United States Geological Survey in co-operation with the Kentucky State Geological Survey. The increase in the total mineral production over 1911 is \$3,156,370.

The clay-working industry is second in importance in the State with manufactured products in 1912 valued at \$2,443,740, against 2,368,094 in 1911. The principal clay productions are fire brick and other forms of refractory material made from fire clay and common brick. The quarrying industry is third in importance and its principal product is limestone, most of which is crushed or road making, railroad ballast and concrete. The value of the natural gas produced in Kentucky in 1912 was produced in Kentucky was \$497,909, against \$507,689 in 1911; and that of petroleum \$424,842 against \$323,614 in 1911.

Kentucky is second among the States in the production of fluor-spar and also produces barytes, asphalt, cement, iron ore, lead, lime, mineral paints, mineral paints, mineral water, oilstones, sand and gravel, sand-lime brick and lithographic stone.

Pure as Truth.

A survey of the newspapers of the State convinces one that there is a marked tendency to ignore the sensational and unimportant items of news, and to give prominence to education, good roads, the prevention of disease and those things which make for the State's development. But it appears that in no section is there such established and extended of our being made in this direction as in the mountains of Kentucky, where each editor seems to be devoted to education, to agriculture, to good roads, to churches, Sunday school, societies, to inspiring local and sectional pride and patriotism, to the correction of false notions, and the removal of foolish prejudices, speaks for itself as to the interest of these editors in the development of their country; and, perhaps, nothing speaks more loudly than their persistent elimination of those things which tend to reflect upon this section. A great constructive policy seems to have shaped itself in the minds of these men, and at last, we seem to have the right men and things in the proper things. This we believe to be the most important thing which has yet come to us in development of our country and the advancement of the mountain people.—The Mountaineer, Morehead.

"Stay on Farm."

ASHLAND, Ky., Dec. 12, 1913. Mr. Emin Elam, Salyersville, Ky. Kind Sir: Send my paper to Box 203, Levan, W. Va. I am going back there to work on the farm for \$25 a month, which beats public work. I advise all you gentlemen to work on the farm. Yours as ever, SHERMAN ADAMS.

Letters Must be Received by Monday.

Ivyton.

Miss June Honn is spending a few days in Breathitt county.

Fred Rice, of Wenchester, Wash., spent a few days with Edgar Hurt, at Riceville.

Dr. R. M. Miller made a rushing trip to Prestonsburg Sunday to see some patients.

H. H. Ramey and a party passed thru here Saturday en route for home at Salyersville.

Robert Stone is doing rapid work on his fine residence, which is located in upper part of the village.

D. B. Salyer and family will leave the village some time this week for their new home in Montgomery county.

H. R. Cordell, the Cumberland Pipe Line man, is having some trouble with the line in the Narrows community.

John Hackworth spent Sunday—and it is believed by all that Johnny will help Mr. Brown on the farm next year.

Crace Bros. have moved their local mill to the Narrows section and are cutting railway timber for the Dawkins-Lumber Co.

The roads are very muddy from this town over to Green Rock. A great number of wagons is going daily to the wholesale house for supplies, which keeps the roads in very bad shape.

Last week the editor of THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEER came to our little village for the first time in life. All who met Mr. Elam were glad to see him, and speak well of the good newsy paper which he is sending out over the broad lands.

Dec. 15. COR.

Lakeville.

Miss Elsie Thompson, of Henricks, called on her aunt, Mrs. Dennis Arnett, Wednesday.

George N. Power, who has spent the last three years in the west, returned home Friday.

Curt Rice passed thru our village Wednesday, calling on our relatives, H. B. May and E. A. May.

Mrs. E. D. May will begin winter school January 5. We hope to have a full school as she is a very enthusiastic teacher.

Dec. 15. COR.

'Ray for Josephus!

Emin Elam, the able editor of THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEER, devoted a column last week to a teacher who supplied his district with a good library and made a practical plan for the circulation of books during winter months. "Josephus Howard, Hero," the headlines ran. We wish to offer congratulations to Josephus Howard, Hero, for starting a university in his district at the close of his public school term; for this is what he is doing when he provides a library.—The Mountaineer, Morehead.

Promoted.

George B. Gardner, of Salyersville, who has been assistant attorney in the Department of the Interior for twenty years, has been appointed chief attorney in the department to succeed Francis W. Clements. His appointment was endorsed by Senator Ollie James. Mr. Gardner will have immediate charge of the work of twenty-five assistant attorneys that constitute the legal corps of the department. The position pays \$3,000 a year.

STOP, LOOK, LISTEN!



(Copyright) The Silt-the-Silt—The Newest of Long Skirt Slashes.

J. S. Williams

of Paintsville, Ky.,

A former Salyersville man,

—has an—

Ideal Holiday Line of Everything You Want

Be sure to see him for

Fresh Oysters,
Lettuce, Celery
All Christmas Goods

Magoffin Institute

Opened September 1, 1913.

Christian School of High Grade for Boys and Girls

MUSIC \$2.50
TUITION \$2.50

J. G. Austin, A. B., Principal.

Buy Stark Trees (Stark Trees) At Pruned Prices!

Buy Your Trees From World's Greatest Nursery Direct—at 25 Per Cent Discount—Freight Paid

Stark Bros. direct-to-the-planter policy saves you a big pile of money on your trees. You may buy guaranteed trees of the famous Stark quality and keep the agent's profit yourself.

Buy Stark Trees with an 85 year reputation behind them—your safest guarantee of satisfaction. Send for free books, which tell the magic story of profits from Stark Trees, and how YOU benefit by our having no salesmen or agents. Use coupon below.

Don't You Pay Freight!

Let US do it. We pay freight on orders \$10 net or more. You box and pack free—the Stark method of packing is work-saving for its thoroughness. It's guaranteed safe arrival. Free books explain this. See coupon.

Stark Trees Grown in Soils of 6 States!

Your future orchard profits depend absolutely upon the quality of the trees you plant. To be able to tell you trees that you can bank on, we grow each kind of Stark Tree in that soil and climate where it develops the strongest root system, the most perfect bud and the most luscious foliage which means tree health and vitality. To do this, we have great nurseries in 6 different states. It is a proven fact that no one soil and climate will grow all kinds of trees to the height of perfection. Don't make the fatal mistake of planting trees of questionable quality. Plant Stark Trees—whose 85 year reputation for dependability backs them. Free books explain this fully.

FREE! "The Master Book of Master Minds"

Stark Orchard Planting Book crammed, jammed full of facts that mean much money to you. Trustworthy information from our Special Service Department—expert Horticulturists. Not a catalog, but a priceless collection of authentic planting information. ALSO FREE, Stark Condensed Year Book. This valuable volume comes cash for every man, woman, or child to see for one.

Old orchardists find almost as much helpful information in this book as beginners. Stark Bros. complete catalog included. We are able to give both of these books free. One set to one address only. Tear out coupon today—now as editions are limited and it's first come, first served.

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
- Lower Prices for 1912.
- 25% Discount to Mail Order Buyers.
- Freight paid on orders, \$10 net or more.
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- Guaranteed safe arrival of trees.
- Special Service Department Advice to Growers.
- Free Books.
- Exclusive varieties of prize-winning fruit.
- Three-quarters of a century reputation for square deal behind every Stark product.
- A million-dollar nursery behind every statement made and every Stark tree sold.
- Fast delivery and star service.

FREE BOOK COUPON

Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Co.
Stark Station, Louisiana, Missouri
Send me free books without obligation on my part.

Name.....
Address.....

Why Attend Magoffin Institute, the School at Your Door?

Let the Business Men of the County Seat Point Out the Reasons for You.  Read All.

A LEADING PHYSICIAN.

You should attend MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE because it is located in the healthiest locality in the mountains.

—John S. Cisco, M. D.

FROM NOTED LAWYER.

The people of Magoffin county should patronize a home institution when, like MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE, it is being conducted by teachers of marked ability and religious training.

—John H. Gardner.

FROM BANKER.

The reason I should patronize MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE is that I feel I can get as good training there as elsewhere, and at much less cost.

—E. L. Stephens, Cashier Salyersville National Bank.

FROM GOOD BUSINESS MAN.

My reason for Magoffin county boys and girls attending MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE from a business standpoint is that boys and girls educated at home are so well known that when they want positions business men prefer to engage them instead of ones they must take chances with.

Alonzo Keeton, Merchant.

FROM LIMB OF THE LAW.

Because life is the great gift of God, and to educate and elevate it to the highest plane is a divine duty, for from the days of Noah to the present time no man has ever attained in either the divine writings or history of man or his his statue or photograph adorned the great cathedrals or administrative halls as a mark of distinction, except he was an educated man. Such an example should be an inspiration to the teacher, student and parent in placing in the forefront the great cause of education, which itself means to elevate.

—N. P. Howard.

FROM THE EDITOR.

It is the moral and patriotic duty of every Magoffin county teacher and boy and girl to attend MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE—the institution that is maintained in our own county for our own good. Not only should every teacher be loyal enough to patronize the home school instead of chasing off elsewhere, but each one should convince his or her pupils that it is their duty also. If Magoffin county is good enough for a teacher to work in and good for us to rear our children in, it seems to me that it is good enough

in which to acquire education. Moreover, it gives us the appearance of being ingrates not to patronize the Institute. I have seen many schools of the Institute's character, and I never saw one better for a teacher's preparatory work.

—Emin Elam, Editor Kentucky Mountaineer.

COUNTY JUDGE-ELECT.

Magoffin county and Salyersville will appreciate the combined efforts of the boys and girls to build up an institution of learning in our midst which ought to be pointed to with a finger of pride and which is justly due our mountains. The school is in the care of a worthy, energetic and qualified corps of teachers, coming well recommended and willing to help the pupils at any time. The dormitories are presided over by one of the best families of our State. They are ready at all times to extend the watchcare of a diligent and kind parent over girls and boys who are placed in their care. These worthy friends are not found in other schools. The cost of board and tuition is practically nothing as compared to what you have to pay when you leave home. It will cost you less than staying at home. Magoffin county needs and wants its brightest boys and girls at home. This school is spending thousands of dollars trying to keep them where they justly belong. The school is managed and supported by the Baptist church, but you can attend it no matter to what church you belong without any question as to your religious belief. The Baptist church has spent and is spending thousands of dollars for you in erecting buildings and maintaining a school for you. Come and reap what has been planted for you.

—W. J. Patrick.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Every citizen of this county bears an increased burden of taxation to defray the expenses of criminal trials in our courts, and the punishment of culprits has not been conducive to elevation of society and has not lessened perpetration of crime. Educating the masses is our only hope of relief from this evil. The young man with criminal propensities must be educated to a realization of the fact that it pays to do right. No declaration has been more abundantly verified than this, "As a man thinketh, so is he." Thru the instrumentality of schools and churches a purer and nobler line of thinking

is developed. Let us patronize MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE and purify the atmosphere, and at the same time by rearing a class of God-fearing and right-thinking men and women help to curtail the enormous expenses of our criminal courts, which are fostered and fed, as a rule, by the idle and illiterate. No father or mother need entertain a fear that their children will not be carefully looked after at the school. Mr. John Franklin Cooper, who is in charge of the dormitory, is a man of high Christian character and always on the alert in guarding against even the slightest suspicion of evil. The same can likewise be said of his family, who are highly respected. Those who have had the fortune to become acquainted with Prof. Austin, principal, as well as the faculty for the incoming year, have the utmost confidence in their ability as instructors intellectually, morally and spiritually. There are numerous other reasons I could assign which time and space will not admit.

—Walter R. Prater.

EX-COUNTY COURT CLERK.

No institution is worthy of preference over another of similar character, purposes, motives and ideals unless that institution can show greater and better facilities, an attending factor of more favorable environments and at least a potential production of concrete results. From this standpoint MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE need feel no apprehension as to the soundness of her claims for the patronage of the citizens of Eastern Kentucky, or any section of this nation. It offers to the actual and prospective student body a corps of teachers seldom surpassed; it can consistently lay stress upon its ideal location, its adherence to, and attainment of, strict economy; it may well feel proud of the Christian, moral influence, not only upon the students, but upon the community and county which it graces. There is no barrier between the faculty of this school and the attainment of the ideals except the indifference of the people of this section. It is to be hoped that they will not fail to grasp the opportunity thus offered them. Every parent or guardian should patronize this school. "As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined," and an institution of moral and educational development in this county is the only salvation from the stigma of crime and the smirch of illiteracy that stands as the anathema of all that is good and true. Every loyal citizen of Magoffin county must feel a personal obligation to support MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE which is so potent a factor in the religious, political, moral and social uplift of his country.

—R. C. Minix.

TEACHERS are TAUGHT to TEACH, and the last part of school is devoted to preparatory work. Come to MAGOFFIN INSTITUTE!

J. G. AUSTIN, PRINCIPAL.